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EUROPE.

Neutral Intervention Between France and Germany.

England Accused of a Policy of Selfish Isolation.

Violent Recriminations in the French Assembly.

Irritation of the Deputies With the Armed Guard at the Door.

Another Official Statement of the Powers of the High Commission.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

The Question of Neutral Intervention in the British House of Commons—England's Position one of Selfish Isolation—Prussian Contempt for Her.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. AUBERON HERBERT moved a resolve that in the opinion of the House it is the duty of neutral Powers to interpose to procure such moderate terms of peace as may restore tranquillity to Europe and independence to France.

The resolve was opposed as inopportune and impolitic.

PEEL and FAWCETT, while they partially sustained the Government, could not help feeling that England's position was one of selfish isolation. Prussia was already contemptuous in her tone toward her. England's philanthropy was the only redeeming feature.

The debate became general. Sir HENRY BULWER said there was mischief in the resolve, for it would irritate Prussia.

Terms Reported in a Paris Journal—Alsace, Lorraine, and Part of Doubs.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Paris *Figaro* says: "It is reported the German propositions for peace run thus: The cession of Alsace and Lorraine and a portion of the Department of Doubs; an indemnity of one and a half milliards of thalers; the Prussians to keep all the material of war they have captured, and the French fleet and the colonies to remain intact."

Preparations to Negotiate a Treaty of Peace—War Contributions to be Deducted From the Indemnity—Extension of the Armistice in the East.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—M. FAVRE has left Paris again for Bordeaux, whence he will return with representatives of the Assembly to negotiate a treaty of peace.

All contributions which have been collected by the Germans in France, otherwise than as penalties, will be reckoned in the general war indemnity.

The armistice has been extended to the Departments of Jura, Doubs, and Côte d'Or since the 15th instant. The line of demarkation between the hostile armies runs south of Lons-le-Saunier in the Jura; but the French retain Besançon and Auxonne and a limited circle of country around each city.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Election of Vice-Presidents—Thiers Proposed for Chief Executive—Violent Debates—Faidherbe Declines a Seat—The Assembly Guarded by Soldiers.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At today's session of the National Assembly, the following-named Vice-Presidents were chosen: MM. LOUIS JOSEPH MARTEL, BENOIST D'AZY, LUDOVIC VITET and LEON DE MALEVILLE.

A resolution was introduced in the Assembly proposing M. THIERS for Chief Executive, with authority to nominate a Ministry, but providing that the power of the Republic shall be exercised under the control of the Assembly. The resolution bears the signatures of MM. DUFAURE, DE MALEVILLE, VITET and SAINT HILAIRE.

A Deputy censured a manifestation which was made yesterday outside of the Chamber, and adjured the Paris Deputies so to act as to preserve liberty of discussion.

Violent recriminations ensued between the Conservative and Republican Deputies.

A letter was subsequently read from Gen. FAIDHERBE, declining to accept of a membership.

The Senate confirmed the election of thirty-three of the Paris Deputies.

MM. ROCHEFORT, VICTOR HUGO and FLOQUET were present at today's session.

The Chamber was strongly guarded by troops posted outside the building.

The Thiers Proposition—Irritation of Deputies Over the Strong Military Guard at the Entrance to the Chamber—The Prisoners in Germany to be Consulted About the Form of Government—Prince Napoleon's Position.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 17.—MM. JULES FAVRE and ERNEST PICARD, of the Paris Government have arrived here. A majority of the Committee of the Assembly is favorable to the proposal to appoint M. THIERS as chief of executive power. The military force posted outside the Assembly Chamber was double today. M. GREVY has assumed the Presidency. All the elections in the Department of the Seine were confirmed. Before the sitting was opened a member of the Left remarked, that "to get here I have been obliged to pass through several lines of armed men. I shall therefore in future come armed myself."

LEIPSIC, Feb. 17.—A petition to the French National Assembly is circulating among the prisoners in Germany expressive of a desire for the submission of the question whether the form of Government of France shall be a monarchy or a republic to universal suffrage.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A letter from Prince NAPOLEON is published today, in which it is explicitly denied that the Prince ever offered himself to Count VON BISMARCK as successor to Emperor NAPOLEON.

GERMANY.

Partial Relaxation of the State of Siege Pending the Elections—The Prussian Diet Closed—Meeting of the German Parliament Contingent on Peace and the Return of the Emperor.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—A decree has been issued declaring that while it is still impossible to raise the state of siege, the Emperor, desiring that the electoral movement should be unfettered, annuls during the period of the elections the clauses in the proclamation of the state of siege suspending the right of association and public meeting; and he furthermore directs that all political prisoners awaiting trial be released, but without prejudice to their future prosecution.

The session of the Prussian Diet was closed today by Imperial message. The special correspondent of the London *Times* at Berlin telegraphs that if peace is not concluded prior to the assemblage of the German Diet, the Emperor WILLIAM will probably remain at Versailles and the meeting of Parliament be postponed. The Versailles correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says the Emperor WILLIAM is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Abatement of the German Exaction in the Seine Inferieure—Concentration on the Loire—Possible Occupation of Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Dieppe, 17th, says the Emperor WILLIAM has consented to the reduction of the contribution exacted from the Department of the Seine Inférieure to one-third of its original amount. The Prussians have demanded 300,000 francs from the town of Bernay, in the Department of the Eure, under threat of bombardment. The Germans continue to levy contributions in Normandy, despite the armistice.

It is stated that the German troops are concentrating in large numbers on the Loire.

The announcement is made that in case the occupation of Paris by troops should be found necessary, Gen. FALKENSTEIN will be designated as Governor of the city.

The Worcester's Cargo at Boston—Flour, Beef, Shoulders, Beans, Peas and Pilot-Bread.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The work of loading the *Worcester*, at the wharf in the Navy-yard, is progressing rapidly. The purchases thus far made by Mr. AVERY PLUMMER, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, include 8,000 barrels extra flour, 800 barrels Western-packed mess beef, 100 barrels shoulders, 100 barrels beans, 100 barrels peas, and 500 barrels pilot-bread.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The High Commission Not Authorized to Settle Anything—The Reported Russo-Prussian Alliance.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-night Viscount ENFIELD, replying to a question, repeated the statement that the Anglo-American Commission was not authorized to settle the difficulties between the two countries; their mission was simply to determine the mode of adjustment. If the mixed Commission preferred, the British claims would also be submitted to it.

It is said that the Foreign Office has received no conclusive evidence of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Papal Guarantees—The Queen of Spain Indisposed at Nice—The Austrian Parliament—The Accomplices of the Greek Bandits.

FLORENCE, Feb. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies, today, discussed the Papal Guarantee bill, and without action adjourned until the 1st of March.

The Queen of Spain, who is now en route to Madrid, has been compelled by indisposition to delay her journey at Nice.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The Chevalier ANTOINE DE SCHMERLING has been chosen President of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Atheus announces that the Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment against the accomplices of the bandits who perpetrated the Marathon massacre, and that the Englishman NOEL will, therefore, be placed on trial at the Assizes for murder.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—M. CIMOLENSKY has been appointed Greek Minister of War.

Eastern Affairs—Prince Charles and the Roumanian Senate—The Black Sea Conference.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 16.—The Roumanian Senate has voted a resolution expressive of complete devotion toward Prince CHARLES, and entire co-operation in the acts of the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—No meeting of the Black Sea Conference was held yesterday, the members already in London being disposed to wait the arrival of a representative from France, which is now expected daily.

A NEW GRIEVANCE.

Increase of Coal Freights to Seven Dollars and Ten Cents a Ton—Extortion by Two Pennsylvania Railroad Companies.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 17.—The Scranton *Daily Morning Republican* to-morrow will contain the following important news:

"We understand that the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Companies yesterday notified the coal operators who have been shipping over their roads that hereafter, until further notice, the tolls from Wilkesbarre to Port Johnson (Elizabethport) will be $7 10 per ton. Before the suspension they were $2 75. New-York and Philadelphia had better look elsewhere for coal. This tariff effectually prevents all operators who have commenced mining from shipping their coal. It affects not only the miners, but 100,000 other people living in Luzerne County alone, and all elsewhere dependent upon the coal interests of this region. In view of this combination of the great carrying companies, petitions are being extensively circulated in Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and throughout the Wyoming Valley, asking the Legislature to curtail the franchises of the coal-carrying companies. These papers are being very generally signed by all classes, and a stringent act for relief from such oppressing tolls is being prepared for early introduction into the Legislature.

ARKANSAS.

The Cross Fight of the Politicians—Object of the Impeachment.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock (Ark.) special dispatch says the articles of impeachment against Gov. CLAYTON were passed by a combination of the Brooks and Johnson wing of the Republicans, twelve in number, with Democrats numbering thirty. The Democrats admit that none of the articles can be sustained, but they say the object of passing articles of impeachment is to suspend Gov. CLAYTON from office; that this will let JOHNSON into the Executive office, and enable him to defeat any judgment for ousting him that the Supreme Court may give, by calling out the State militia and setting the laws at defiance. CLAYTON will not surrender the office to JOHNSON until JOHNSON establishes his claim to the Lieutenant-Governorship. It is rumored that Gov. JOHNSON will issue a proclamation to-morrow, calling on the people to stand by him. Not one of the State officers will recognize JOHNSON as acting Governor. What will come of this it is not feasy to tell. The thirty-eight who voted against impeachment are all Republicans.

THE TENNESSEE.

Was She Seen Off the Haytian Coast Feb. 2—A Report from Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—A vessel, which has arrived at the eastern end of the island, reports having seen, on the 2d inst., a war steamer off the Haytian coast, with three masts, painted black, bark-rigged, of about 2,000 tons, steaming slowly, and supposed to be the *Tennessee*.

THE LAST DISASTER.

Particulars of the Fourth Accident on the Hudson River Road.

Spreading of the Rails the Cause—The Train Going at a Dangerous Rate—Terror of the Passengers—Burning of the Cars — The Injured.

The Albany and Troy papers of last evening contain full particulars of the accident on the Hudson River Road, on Thursday night, not far from Troy, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The Troy *Times* gives the following account:

The accident happened to the Montreal express train, due here from New-York about 10 o'clock last night, and occurred only about one mile below the southern bounds of the city. The train consisted of an engine, baggage-car, drawing-room-car and a passenger-car, made up in the order stated, and when about two miles and a half north of Bath it ran off the track in consequence of the spreading of the rails. After running several hundred feet, bumping over the ties and knocking down the telegraph poles, the passenger-car brought up against a steep bank on the east side of the track. The front end penetrated into the bank, and the car was nearly overturned. The shock must have been fearful, for the windows were broken, seats displaced, and the trucks destroyed. The engine remained on the track, and dragged the baggage and drawing-room cars to a point over 1,200 feet distant, to a ravine running down from the hills, the bottom of which is about twenty-five feet below the track. The two cars ran along the edge of the east bank, until one of the trucks fell into and against the side of a culvert, and was torn from the car. This had the effect of breaking the connection with the locomotive, and the two cars were precipitated down the embankment to the bottom of the ravine, among the brush and stones. Fortunately, they did not turn over, but retained their usual position, or else a horrible loss of life would have ensued. The passengers were fearfully shaken up, but miraculously all escaped any serious injury. Mr. LITTLE, of New-York, was cut upon the head by being thrown about the car, as were Dr. NESS of the same City, and Messrs. BALLOU, President of the Knickerbocker Manufacturing Company, of New-York, COOK, of Oneida, and PURDY, a clerk of this city. Mrs. OGLE, of Montreal, was in the coach, and was helped out by ALFRED HILYARD, of York, Penn., who subsequently was considerably burned. He went back into the coach for the purpose of recovering his baggage—holding in his hand a lighted lamp—when from some cause an explosion of the gas used in lighting the car occurred, burning Mr. HILYARD quite severely about the head and neck and upon one hand. He describes the explosion as perfectly fearful—a current of fire flashing through the car and then returning with great velocity. He got out of the car with difficulty—making his exit through a window. The coach now took fire, and in a short time it was consumed, together with the baggage-car. The mails and baggage in this car were saved. The engine proceeded to this city and gave information of the disaster, and a train was sent down to bring up the passengers. The wounded were conveyed to the Troy House, where Dr. BURTON was called to attend them. At the place where the cars left the track there is quite a sharp turn, and the displacing of the rail was attributed by the railroad employes to the great speed at which the train was going. That it was going at a fearful rate, is evident from the fact that the train ran so far over the ties, scraping against the bank, without being stopped.

The Albany *Journal* reports the cause of the accident a broken or displaced rail. It says that the flames of the burning cars could be distinctly seen from various points in that city, and persons collected at various places and watched them, meanwhile filled with the most painful forebodings that some dreadful affair was taking place. The unusually fortunate escape of the passengers from being killed by the falling of the Wagner drawing-room car down the embankment may be attributed to the fact that the car was not crushed or stove in by the fall, but rolled along down the bank until it reached the bottom, when it rolled over. The baggage-car was not so fortunate, as it was smashed by the fall it sustained. The *Journal* also concludes that the train was going at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred.

STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

The Troy *Press* gives the following statement of Mr. ALFRED HILLARD, one of the injured passengers:

I was on the Wagner palace car at the time of the accident, and was sitting in chair No. 7. I had two friends, named respectively GEO. W. BALLOU, of Westfield, Mass., and Dr. NES, of York, Penn., in the palace car. At the latter place I reside myself. The first thing I remember of the accident was learning that the rear car was off the track, and the next thing I felt a heavy jar. I understood that the rear car fell against a projection of rocks, which saved it from falling over. I was in the coach next to the baggage-car, the second car from the locomotive; there were ten persons in the car with me; soon after I heard the jar our car went over and fell down an embankment which is about twenty feet high; there was a general tumbling of the passengers, but none were hurt other than a few receiving slight scratches; when the car stopped rolling it laid on its side and the passengers had to climb out of the windows overhead; we all got out safely when I saw a woman inside trying to get out; I helped her supposing that she was badly hurt, but such was not the case, she was merely frightened; my friends and myself stayed around the scene quite a while thinking ourselves lucky that none had been injured, when it suddenly struck me that I could with safety enter the car again and get my baggage and also that of my friends. I, in company with two other gentlemen, strangers to me, re-entered the car for this purpose; I procured a lantern, (as it was dark inside the car,) and I entered ahead of the others, (we climbed on top of the car and gained access by lowering ourselves to the inside from above;) when we entered a strong smell of gas prevailed, and a slight fire that was burning among some wood that had fallen out of the stove caused the gas to explode. (The gas had leaked out of a retort of gasoline, and used for the purpose of lighting the chandelier in the car.) The flames ran up my arms and scorched my neck, and for awhile I thought would surely suffocate, but I had presence of mind enough to push my head through a pane of glass, and by this means catch a breath of fresh air, besides getting safely out. The two other gentlemen who entered the car with me I don't know what became of them, but I am under the impression that one of them was suffocated.

Messrs. BALLOU and Dr. NES both concurred in the statement of Mr. HILLARD. They were also somewhat bruised about the head, though not dangerously. They consider themselves very lucky in having escaped. The following persons who were on the train, and who were not hurt, are stopping at the Troy House: William Little, New-York; W. A. Startwell, Cambridge; T. C. Ramer, North Adams; E. C. Selby, Fort Edward; N. Kingsland, Keesville; H. W. Hugh, Granville; C. Brownson, Brandon, Vt.; W. G. Neilson, Philadelphia; O. A. Burton, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Ogle, Montreal.

A Troy *Press* reporter visited the American House in that city yesterday morning, and there saw two gentlemen named E. HOUSE and S. BLAKE, of New-York, who were on the train at the time of the accident. HOUSE, it seems, was one of the three gentlemen who entered the car the second time with HILLARD. He had his hair singed somewhat. BLAKE was not hurt in the least. It appears from this that Mr. HILLARD's fears as to the safety of the gentlemen who entered the car with him were groundless.

A STARTLING REPORT.

The following story was received from Poughkeepsie yesterday afternoon:

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Information has been received here from a reliable source that the accident last night, near Greenbush, was caused by the spreading of the rails, and upon close examination by detectives it was found that the spikes had been drawn from one of the rails. This information has been imparted to the officials of the road and a thorough investigation will take place immediately.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Work at the Wreck—Mooney, the Dead Brakeman—Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of the Men on the Oil-Train.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Feb. 17, 1871.

The diver's operations at the New-Hamburg bridge have today again been favored by clear weather, and they have again been watched by a large crowd of curious people, men and women, who have come from far and wide to satisfy their craving for sensation. The fragments from the submerged wreck are but slowly gathered. It is impossible to properly describe the tangled appearance of the iron rods, and axles scattered about. Some are almost knotted like rope. Rails are twisted like the letter S; rods are melted and wound together in the most grotesque shapes; one axle is bent nearly double, and a wheel was at least two-thirds melted, the residue being nearly as brittle as glass. These indicate the intense heat of the conflagration.

THE BRAKEMAN MOONEY.

The recovery of the corpse of LAWRENCE MOONEY, yesterday, gave an impetus to the exertions of the searchers today. An almost feverish anticipation seemed to prevail, and twice rumors were in circulation here that additional bodies had been discovered. This started a number of persons to the scene, and kept up quite an excitement. EDWARD LAWRENCE MOONEY, the brakeman, was the son of highly-respectable and esteemed parents, residing in New-York. He was fond of adventure and active life, and in the gratification of this desire some time since, left his home for the excitement of seafaring pursuits. Returning but recently to a home, so circumstanced that he could have been gratified in any reasonable wish, he was attracted to the life of a brakeman, and had occupied that position about two weeks, when he ended his earthly career. Uniform testimony is borne to his faithfulness and sobriety, and when the summons came he was at his post of duty. The outstretched arm which was spared by the fire was doubtless stiffened in the position which indicated the service he was performing. His family attend the New-York Madison-square Church, and his death was feelingly alluded to by Rev. Dr. ADAMS in the services of last Sunday. A very warm attachment existed between him and a younger sister, who always was at the door with outstretched arms of welcome when he came home. All his comrades speak of him as a whole-souled, genial fellow.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The adjourned session of the Coroner's inquest was opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Court-house. THEODORE W. DAVIS, civil engineer, of Poughkeepsie, employed by the Coroner to make a map of the locality of the disaster and measure distances, was the first witness of the day. He exhibited the map he had drawn, and testified in substance as follows:

The grade, I think, [did not have time to complete examination,] from the station to the draw is between 5 and 6 feet; from 20 feet north of the station-house to the north end of the draw, the distance is 1,627 feet; from the north end of the abutment of the draw to the flag shanty is 1,329; from the north side of the tank to the draw is 1,433; from the north abutment of the draw to "Barclay Bank" is 5,208 feet; from the tunnel to the draw the distance is 2,327 feet; The bridge, including the draw, was 278 feet; the length of the draw was 34½ feet; from the point where the broken axle marked the track to the highway bridge is 900 feet; from the latter point to the north side of the draw it is 747 feet; there is no obstruction of view from Barclay Bank to the draw; north of that the signal-house impedes the view; I located distance from the oil-car, where it lay on the bridge, (according to the testimony of HOWARD MILLARD,) to the point where the broken axle left the track, according to Mr. CARROLL's evidence, the distance from Barclay Bank to the point where the engineer of the oil-train stepped aside to let the up express pass is 3,219 feet; from the point where I suppose they commenced to slow up, to the bridge is 2,925 feet.

STATEMENT OF THE OIL-TRAIN MEN.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, fireman of the oil-train, was next examined. He explained his duties, and related what he saw of the accident. No new facts, however, were obtained therefrom. CHARLES UNDERWOOD, brakeman on the oil-train, told a more interesting story, and made some important statements. He said he had been on the road but two months. The substance of his testimony is as follows:

When we passed New-Hamburg Station I was in the caboose; I was looking out of the door; my station was in the middle of the train; the broken car was the first in front of the seven oil-tank cars; I never received orders, printed or written, to be in the middle of the train, but the conductor told me that was my place; it was too cold to stay out; I was not out on the train after we left Greenbush except when we come to stations; at the signal we get at the brakes a mile and a half before we come into stations; I do not dare to go over oil-tank cars with a light; besides we are very liable to slip off; there are four planks on top of them; at Hamburg I was in the caboose with the rear brakeman; the front brakeman was on the engine; it was his turn to be out near the middle of the train; generally when we want to stop at Old Troy we go out to put on the brakes just after we get below the tunnel; that night I did not go out; I was sitting by the door at the sound of alarm; I jumped on top of the car, put on one brake, and tried to signal the engineer with my lantern; I put on a brake on a car nearly at the middle of the train and ran back; I thought an accident would happen and I was afraid; I saw the conductor signaling the engineer; I was sitting so near the door that I heard the hallooing; I did not go out, because we did not intend to stop; if I had not heard the hallooing, I should not have gone out; we did not usually stop there for water; it was our duty to examine the boxes, to see if they were hot; we did so at Hyde Park; we did not examine the axles; it is not our duty; when the collision occurred I was on the pier; I saw it and jumped off on the ice; the conductor told me to go down the track with a red light; I could not get over the draw, so I hallooed to the front brakeman; he hallooed to the engineer, who had a red light.

JOHN S. BARTLETT, the first brakeman on the oil-train, said that he was on the engine at the time of the wreck. The substance of his testimony is as follows:

I don't know that I have ever seen an order requiring a brakeman to be on top of the train all the time; I never had positive orders either to ride on the engine or on top of the cars, but my conductor ordered me to look back; could not go back except we were on a curve, or put my head out one side when we were on a straight track; have been ordered to put bell-cord on the train, but not that night; when the order first came out I did it; it was expected when we had box-cars; I was on the engine from Albany to Hudson, thence to Hyde Park in the caboose, from thence to New-Hamburg on the engine; I heard no one halloo out at New-Hamburg; the first I knew I felt the train slowing up; I was shoveling coal down toward the fireman; I ran down the track, between the engine and the tank, and stood there as the up-express went by; I think it was going about twenty-five miles an hour; I heard her whistle two or three times before she came in sight of the bridge; by shoveling coal for the fireman I got a seat on the engine; it is not my business to shovel coal.

THE LIGHTS ON THE BRIDGE.

MICHEL WATERS, rear brakeman on the oil-train, briefly corroborated the statements of his comrades, and then HENRY B. MERRITT, the flag and tank watchman, at Old Troy, was recalled and examined regarding the lights on the bridge:

He did not think that the string that was tied to the draw light to keep it fast would require much more time to undo and change the signal; that tower light at the draw could be changed in a minute and a half, if he was on the ground; he should think that the oil-train engineer was about thirty feet below the eighty-rod signal when the express-train passed him; he himself was about six feet or so behind him; if he could have changed that draw-light signal he would have done it; he would have changed any signal that might have prevented an accident.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, the watchman at the New-Hamburg Bridge, testified:

If I had been at the bridge I could have changed that light in one minute; it was about forty-three feet high; the ladder was always there; I believe it was the surest signal to stop that Pacific express; I have signaled the down Cincinnati express of six cars, including sleepers, coming out of the tunnel at full speed, and stopped it before it reached the bridge; when I got around the curve by the tank, I never failed to signal and stop the up-express before it got to the bridge.

At this point the session was adjourned.

A. ST. C.

THE GWYNNE BIGAMY CASE.

Dr. Gwynne Sentenced to the State Prison at Five Years Hard Labor.

In anticipation of the summing up in the case of Dr. GWYNNE, charged with bigamy, the Court of General Sessions was well-filled yesterday morning, at an early hour. Before beginning his argument Mr. HOWE, counsel for the defense, renewed his motion to have the prisoner discharged, on the ground of variance between the indictment and the plaintiff. The motion was again denied, and counsel proceeded. Mr. HOWE opened his argument by denying all the prosecution claimed to have proven. He conceded that the parties had lived together as man and wife, but he contended that no marriage ceremony had been performed. In relation to the certificate produced by the prosecuting counsel it was admitted to be genuine, but asserted that during the ceremony his client had been personated by another man. Counsel reviewed all the circumstances in the case, and commented strongly upon Dr. GWYNNE'S marriage and his arrest. District-Attorney SULLIVAN then addressed the jury in behalf of the people. He characterized the part taken by Dr. GWYNNE as outrageous. He considered the certificate of the marriage before Bishop WAINWRIGHT as genuine, and said that as some of the witnesses were yet alive it would have been an easy matter for the defense to produce them and so prove falsity. Recorder HASKETT made a brief charge, in which he resumed the evidence and explained to the jury the statutes under which the indictment was drawn. The case was then given to the jury, and after an absence of a few minutes they returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. HOWE then moved for arrest of judgment on the technical grounds already submitted, but the motion was denied. When asked why the judgment of the Court should not be pronounced upon him, Dr. GWYNNE replied that he had spoken the truth in the evidence he had given, and that he had never married Mrs. MERRIELD. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said the case was one of the most extraordinary that has ever been under his observation. He then sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for five years at hard labor.

WASHINGTON.

The Joint High Commission—Passage of the District of Columbia New Government Bill—The Foundation for the Report of an Indian War in the Spring—The Appropriation Bills—The President's Pardon as Evidence of Loyalty—Cost of the Overland Route.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The duties of Secretary of the United States Branch of the Joint High Commission, will probably be assumed and performed by the State Department through Assistant Secretaries BANCROFT DAVIS and HUNTER. It would be difficult to select any person outside for this duty from the constant necessity of reference in much detail to the correspondence and archives of the Department, a matter requiring great familiarity with the subjects under discussion. For this reason, doubtless, the British Government has selected Lord TENTERDEN as Secretary. He has been for many years connected with the Foreign Office, latterly in the capacity technically known as dispatch writer, and he is credited with the authorship of the unsigned dispatch read by Mr. THORNTON to Mr. FISH, as a reply to the memorable letter of the latter, in September, 1869. The English members of the Commission are expected to arrive in New-York on Thursday next.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The House today agreed to the Conference report on the District Territorial bill, and it now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. There is much rejoicing in consequence among the more enterprising and substantial citizens of the District. It changes the form of Government completely, making it much more independent of Congress than ever heretofore, and yet as responsible to it as the Government of any Territory. Upon the President devolves the duty of appointing a Governor, eleven members of the Council, and three members of the Board of Public Works, while the people will elect a Delegate to Congress, the lower House of Assembly, twenty-two in number, and two members of the Board of Public Buildings. Government real estate, except the public buildings, is taxed like other property.

THE RUMORED GENERAL INDIAN WAR.

Friend HOAG, Agent of the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, has investigated the report of Gen. POPE, to the effect that these tribes were preparing for a general war in the Spring. It was learned that the foundation of this report was a report from an officer on the Plains to Gen. POPE that he had seen five Indians going North, and a few days afterward saw the same Indians going South, and inferred that they had been communicating with other tribes for warlike purposes. Thereupon Gen. POPE reported an Indian war inevitable, and the Interior Department to blame. The fact is that under the present system the Interior Department is far better informed of the doings and feelings of the Indians than military commanders can be.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER PARKER.

The investigation into the charges against Commissioner PARKER, of the Indian Bureau, is concluded. Gen. CHIPMAN, counsel for the Commissioner, submitted his argument today. Mr. SARGENT, Chairman of the Subcommittee having the investigation in charge, will prepare his report at once, in the hope of being able to present it to Congress next week. The character of the report has not been foreshadowed.

THE WHISKY EXPORT BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed this morning to ask the House to print the Whisky Export bill now before them, and refer it back to the Committee for further consideration. Its details have not been fully agreed upon, but its main features, which are likely to be adopted, are as given in the TIMES' dispatches of Wednesday. Vigorous effort will be made to obtain action on this measure before the expiration of the present session.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill came up in the Senate again today at 1 o'clock. Mr. CHANDLER moved an amendment, which was adopted, making Detroit one of the cities to which imported goods are transported in bond. Mr. SAWYER next moved an amendment repealing the clause of last year's Appropriation bill which provided that Executive pardons should not be received in the Court of Claims as evidence of loyalty, but on the contrary should be taken when offered, or in cases where they had been previously filed, to prove that the claimant had been disloyal, and thus to bar him from that Court. This amendment was discussed for an hour and a half, and voted down by 32 to 19. Both the provisions sought to be repealed and Mr. SAWYER'S repealing amendment extended over other ground, so that after two or three minor additions had been made to the Appropriation bill, Mr. TRUMBULL submitted an amendment of the same nature as the one offered by Mr. SAWYER, restricting the repeal, however, to the clause of the existing law which makes a pardon evidence against its possessor. A new debate sprung up, which continued till about 4 o'clock, without any indications of approaching an end. Mr. POMEROY then moved to amend the amendment by adding to it the bill to suppress tippling shops in this District. It was in order for him to make the motion and he could have forced its consideration. He was appealed to to withdraw, motions were made to adjourn, and he finally consented not to press the question if a vote on the pending motion should be taken without further debate. The yeas and nays were called, and the amendment moved by Mr. TRUMBULL was agreed to by the casting vote of the Vice-President, the Senate standing 25 to 25 before he voted. There are still several amendments to the bill, of which notice has been given, and Mr. COLE may not succeed in having it finished to-morrow, even.

WASTE OF TIME IN THE SENATE.

The proceedings of the Senate today illustrated the vicious results of the usage which has grown up, of offering any and every kind of measure in the form of amendment to an Appropriation bill without regard to the question whether they are related to it or otherwise. These measures thus proposed do not even require the assent or action of any committee, can be proposed by any Senator, and when brought up can only be disposed of by a vote of the Senate, following whatever amount of speech-making Senators choose to indulge in. Mr. POMEROY today offered a rule, under which it would be possible to vote without debate to lay any amendment to an Appropriation bill on the table without carrying the whole bill with it, as would be done under the rules now in force. This would enable the Senate to decide at once whether it would entertain any extraneous measure. But Mr. SUMNER interposed an objection because such a rule would act in the manner of a previous question and cut off debate. There is some reason to hope for a vote of the Senate reversing the custom, and requiring amendments to be germane to the bill, or else adopting Mr. POMEROY's new rule.

COST OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Dec. 19 Mr. STEWART offered a resolution, which was passed, asking information of the President as to the total expense to the Government for transportation of the mails, of Indian supplies, and guarding the overland route to California, from the time that State was admitted to the Union till July 1, 1864. The President sent to the Senate today responses to the inquiry from the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General. The whole amount to the account of the Indian service is stated at $8,923,867 82. The cost of guarding the route was, in round numbers, $1,000,000, and the transportation of mails during the same time was $14,583,988 68. The communication was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

ECONOMY IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. WILLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, the Senate today adopted an amendment to the Appropriation bill, under which, at the discretion of the Joint Committee on Printing, the photo-lithographic work necessary under the new system of getting out the reports of the Patent Office, may be done in that office instead of by contract as heretofore intended. There is little doubt that this measure is both in the interest of economy and efficient service.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

J. Milton Turner, of Missouri, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia; Osias Morgan, of Florida, to be Consul at Rio Grande; James W. Seiler, of Arkansas, to be Consul at Santa Cruz; A. P. Tammasi, now Vice-Consul at Ancona, to be Consul at Ancona; John A. McKee to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania; Jacob J. Hochstetler to be Postmaster at Nebraska City, Nebraska.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

John P. McKee, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania; Elias D. Bruner, of Maryland, to be Consul at Talcahuano; Victor Barthow, Consul at Cairo, Egypt; Barbour Lewis, Appraiser of Merchandise at Memphis; John B. Briscoe, Surveyor of Customs at Nottingham, Md.; John E. Blaine, of Wyoming Territory, to be Surveyor-General for Montana; Edward Browning, to be Register of the Land Office at Indianapolis; Darius S. Griffin, to be Register of the Land Office at Camden, Ark.; Alfred A. Tuffts, to be Receiver at Camden, Ark.; George W. Denison, to be Register at Little Rock, Ark.; A. L. Robinson, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Evansville, Ind.; D. D. E. Lyon, to be Surveyor of Customs at Dubuque, Iowa; Joseph Parrish, to be Secretary of the President to sign land patents; Mordecai Mobley, of Iowa, to be principal clerk of public lands in the General Land Office; E. W. Foster, of Arkansas, to be Surveyor-General for the District of Louisiana, vice John Lynch, resigned; Russell Hastings, Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Denard Rumley, Collector Customs, Wilmington, N. C.; Jno. E. Tappan, Agent for the Indians of Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota.

Postmasters—Geo. C. Tichenor, at Des Moines, Iowa; John H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg, West Va.; F. L. Jones, Owego, N. Y.; H. P. Mather, Harrisonville, Mo.; R. A. Smith, Honesville, Penn.; J. L. Bryan, Lebanon, Tenn.; M. C. Woodruff, Iowa Falls, Iowa; H. J. Brown, Anderson, Ind.; J. T. Vaughn, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Mrs. Ellen Sanderson, Springfield, Ohio; James E. Odlin, Laconia, N. H.; J. A. Soward, Kit Carson, Colorado; John Kahl, Shelby, Ohio; Phillip Lawrence, Mineral Point, Wis.; Chas. H. Ormsley, Atlanta, Ill.; Edward S. Stackpole, Deer Lodge, Montana; H. F. Cady, Lockport, N. Y.

SAN DOMINGO.

Reasons for Acquiring the Island Suggested by Gov. Walker, of New-Providence—Rev. Dr. Vinton's Views of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following letter is made public today:

TRINITY PARISH, NEW-YORK,
CLERGY ROOMS, TRINITY
CHURCH, Feb. 3, 1871.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just returned from Nassau, N. P., where I escorted Mrs. VINTON for her health, leaving her there for the Winter and Spring months. This voyage has occasioned reflections and conversation on the question of acquiring San Domingo as a *sanitarium*. The universal wish of the Americans at Nassau was for a resort on American soil in the West Indies for the benefit of invalids, expressed in a longing for the success of your efforts to secure the island of San Domingo. But this motive is secondary to the great political and commercial advantages. In conversing with Her Britanic Majesty's Gov. WALKER, at Nassau, he said to me that he earnestly hoped that the United States would secure the Island of San Domingo, for the two-fold reason; first, that our civilization and culture would redeem the society of the West Indies; and second, that the soil and productions of the island, surpassing those of any other, not excepting Cuba, would enrich our country beyond any cost that its acquisition would demand.

Gov. WALKER has been forty-one years in the West Indies, and is about to return home to enjoy retirement on his pension. His eulogy of San Domingo was unqualified. Another view of the importance of securing the island was suggested by talk with an intelligent sea captain, with the chart before us, with soundings, &c. He pointed out that supposing the ship-canal to be made through the Isthmus of Panama, the direct route from Asia to Europe must pass through the channel on either side of San Domingo, which accordingly must become the great entrepôt between these quarters of the world. I beg you to examine the chart with this view, and it will strike you forcibly that an island so rich, so fertile, so badly ruled, and so carelessly cultivated, will certainly fall into the hands of some people of the Caucasian race of some Government wise enough to hold it. I wish my old friend and school-mate at the Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mr. SUMNER, would cease to oppose the measure set on foot by the President and Congress, and see the matter with the eyes which have revealed to me the immense importance of obtaining San Domingo. And in this hope and opinion I feel assured that the mass of our fellow-citizens, who are not blinded by party nor by ignorance, coincide. I pray that God's blessing may prosper your plans in this regard for the benefit of universal man, the good of our dear country, and the happiness of the inhabitants of the island.

I remain, dear General, yours faithfully,

FRANCIS VINTON.

To His Excellency President GRANT.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Members of the Japanese Mission—Personal Appearance of the Officers—The Chief of the Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The Japanese mission to the United States, which arrived yesterday, is composed as follows: His Imperial Highness Nusdini Litsnomis, Prince of the Imperial family; His Excellency Mr. Mori, Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. Tayama, Secretary of Legation; Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of Legation; Mr. Yotale, Attaché of Legation. Attachés of the Prince—Higashikeeze, Inowi, Yamazaka, Okada, Tosaka, Matsno and Nina. Attendants to the officers of the Prince and the Legation—Naito, Nakahora, Okaywa, Hoyashi, Aacsakwa and Ognee. The following are the students: Messrs. Kanda, Majorin, Kulazawa, Skeda, Sagaro, Yomawaki, Oishi, Imaw, Osawa, Arakawa, Asoki, Kitai and Holakiyaka. The Prince is uncle of the present Mikado. They are all very young and intelligent looking, being between the ages of twelve and twenty-seven years. The Minister is the first ever sent by the Japanese Government to reside in a foreign country. He served as a member in the National Council at Yeddo, and is a strong leader of the progress party who now control the Government.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Feb. 17, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga....	29.78	62	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.98	40	S. E.	V'y Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Boston, Mass....	30.10	35	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.34	37	S. E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Charleston	29.93	61	S. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.39	29	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago, Il......	29.40	30	N.	High.	Snow.
Cincinnati, O....	29.18	53	S. W.	Brisk.	Lt. Rain.
Cleveland	29.23	44	S.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Corinne	29.57	34	S.	V'y Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.23	38	E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Indianapolis	29.23	43	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Key West	30.00	75	S. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.44	64	S.	High.	Lt. Rain.
Lake City, Fla.	29.86	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.54	20	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Nashville	29.57	55	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.98	40	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.01	14	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	29.57	17	S.	Brisk.	Snow.
Philadelphia	29.97	44	E.	Very brisk.	H. Rain.
Pittsburg		46	S.	Brisk.	Lt. Rain.
Portland, Me....	30.11	34	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.54	35	S. E.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
San Francisco..	30.39	52		Calm.	Clear.
Savannah	29.90	66	S. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.59	39	N. W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Toledo, O	29.22	38	E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Washington	29.83	37	E.	V'y Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Wilmingt'n, N C	29.95	61	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Norfolk		53	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.07	34	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washingt'n	28.87	14	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The members of the Handel and Hayden Society will participate in the musical portion of the funeral services of Col. THOMAS E. CHICKERING, Trinity Church to-morrow.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Sketches by Times' Correspondents and Excerpts from Foreign Mails.

The Prospects of Peace—Sentiment of England—The Position of Great Britain—Peril of the Government—Mr. Gladstone and the People—Gossip Concerning Literature—The Historians of the War Writing from the Field — Theatrical Intelligence and the London Theatres — Inside Paris After the Capitulation.

The Cunard steam-ship *Abyssinia*, which left Liverpool on Feb. 4 and Queenstown on Feb. 5, reached this port late Thursday night. Her advices, represented by our special correspondence and the excerpts printed below, are later by two days than those previously at hand by the *City of Washington*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Prospects of Peace—English Sentiment—The Situation at Home—The Government's Danger—Mr. Gladstone—Literary Gossip—The Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

Paris has fallen, but will there be peace? It seems almost impossible that there should not be. The Germans have grave reasons for wishing to be out of a war in which there is no more honor to be gained, and it is clear the French cannot possibly do anything further in the open field. Of course, the Germans may impose terms which would even now drive the French into further resistance—the wild resistance of despair; but I cannot help thinking that the conquerors know their own interest too well, and that the sketch of their condition, which appeared in the *Times*, is rather a hoax, or at least exaggerated. Peace between the French and Germans must surely be near at hand, but I am afraid it is only too certain that this will not mean peace in France. There are hurried flittings between Wilhelmshoehe and Chiselhurst. CONNEAU and CONTI, the Emperor's special confidants, are perpetually on the wing; BAZAINE has turned up suddenly at St. Sebastian, in Spain, close to the French frontier, where, round Biarritz, NAPOLEON is supposed to have some especial friends; ROUHER is also back in France; the Duchess Dowager of HAMILTON, (cousin of the Emperor,) Mme. DE CANROBERT, and the rest of the Imperialist Committee in Brussels are more demonstratively on the alert than ever, and it is doubtful whether the Empress has not herself deserted Chiselhurst, at least for a few days. Twickenham has been equally agitated, and the Orleanist Princes have suddenly disappeared from their villas there, and the Duke of AUMALE has issued his address as a candidate for the Assembly. The Count of CHAMBORD will probably content himself, after his fashion, with a grandiloquent protest against all usurpers, but the Orleanists and Bonapartists evidently mean to make a dash for the throne. To make matters worse, GAMBETTA openly raises the standard of revolt against FAVRE and TROCHU. Already the Republic has ceased to be one and indivisible. Already Paris, Bordeaux, and Lyons appear to be the seats of three separate Republican bodies. In these divisions we see the reason of the hopelessness of the war on the French side. France was paralyzed by intestine dissensions, which were not the less real and fatal because not visible on the outside. When the private history of the war is written, all this will be shown plainly enough.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

The prospect of peace has had a soothing influence on the public mind here, and the bitterness against the Germans has somewhat subsided. There can be no doubt that the balance of opinion is altogether on the side of France, but I am not sure that it has been by any means so preponderant as might be supposed from the Press and public speeches. Mere noise does not always imply a multitude; and there is a strong, still current of conviction in favor of the German cause. The noisiest folk among us are a little handful of Comtists, perhaps, hardly a score in all; but they are able, impulsive men, vigorous writers and speakers, and quite irrepressible in their volubility. They turn up in all quarters, in the newspapers and magazines, and at all public meetings. The leader of the English branch of this sect is Mr. CONGREVE, who, however, has now withdrawn into comparative seclusion, though he now and then preaches one of his queer sermons to a select company of disciples. One of the latter, Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, is better known to the public. He is a young barrister, in the equity branch of the profession. As an agitator, the excessive violence of his language contrasts oddly with his appearance as a glossy young person of fashion, rather of an effeminate type, with smirking glance and rose in button-hole. MATTHEW ARNOLD once, in some public correspondence, very happily and intuitively (for they had never met) described him as a revolutionist in a dress coat, rigging up a guillotine in his back garden for an afternoon's amusement. At the beginning of the war, when France meant NAPOLEON, Mr. HARRISON was fiercely Anti-French; now that a republic has been set up, Mr. HARRISON sees an opening for the Comtist gospel, and shrieks for 50,000 soldiers to be sent immediately to beat off the Germans. It is a favorite entertainment at the clubs to have Mr. HARRISON and "W. R. G." pitted against each other in the correspondence columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—at least I suppose it entertains somebody, or the *Pall Mall* would not print the letters. But duller, more ridiculous letters, I, for my part, never read. They represent the two extremes of unreason. While Mr. HARRISON crowns GAMBETTA with all the glory of the heroic resistance of France, "W. R. G." depicts the poor *avocat* with hoofs and horns, as the destroyer of his country and the curse of Europe. Each leaves the French nation quite out of the question, as of no account at all. "W. R. G.," I should mention, is Mr. GREG, the Chief of the Government Stationery Office, which takes charge of all the supplies of pens, paper, &c., to the public offices. He writes sometimes in the *Edinburgh Review*, and has just republished his letters on the war, under the title of "The Great Duel."

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

Whatever our views about France or Germany, there can be no mistake about one thing, and that is that we are all exceedingly out of temper with ourselves. A strong east wind, as Mr. Jarndyce would say, is blowing through the land. At Bradford, Mr. FORSTER, Minister of Education, has a vote of censure passed on him by his constituents before his face, and in spite of a very conciliatory speech. Mr. STANSFELD, Secretary of the Treasury, an equally popular man in his own way, obtains only a qualified and ungracious approval on a similar occasion at Halifax. Mr. AYRTON, Minister of Works, is howled down in the east of London, while the two members from Lambeth are hardly better treated in the south. Two of the three members for Glasgow have been publicly censured, Mr. GLADSTONE has refused to meet his Greenwich electors at all. He pleads the pressure of public business, and the danger of saying either too much or too little at such a critical moment. But the fact is, he is afraid of a row. His colleague, the representative of Greenwich, Alderman SALOMONS, at his last meeting, had to escape trough a back window from the mob. No doubt the special reasons of dissatisfaction are different in each of these cases. But a public vote of censure on a member at a meeting called by himself, and naturally attended by a large body of his friends, is quite unusual; and that there should be such a general outburst of discontent all at once is very significant. The newspapers echo the feeling, and in private conversation, on the railway, at table, in the clubs and on 'Change one hears the same thing. People are uneasy in their minds, and all the more so because they don't know exactly why. They are very sorry for France, rather angry with Prussia, hurt and humiliated by the hard things said of us by both belligerents, and puzzled all the while to understand whether there was any point of the conflict at which England should or could have interfered, and whether it is really true that we are a selfish and degenerate race. Altogether, this is a most uncomfortable state of mind, but it will have good results if it only leads us to search our ways and settle our policy, one way or another, for some time to come. I am only afraid the fit will pass off too quickly. The other day, when news of the surrender of Paris came, there was an obvious cooling down of opinion. Everybody saw peace close at hand. "At last this horrid war is over," they exclaimed, with a sigh of relief and a half thought that now all our talk about the army and navy and the duties of intervention and neutrality will not so much matter. But the Berlin telegram, alleging that the German demands included £400,000,000 sterling, Pondicherry and part of the French fleet, again revived the uneasiness. The mention of Pondicherry touched a very sensitive chord in our bosom, and the spectre of a Russo-Prussian alliance once more sprung into view. Why Pondicherry, of all places? Why not Saigon, Bourbon, Martinique, Cayenne—any place, in short, big or little, except that desolate settlement among the Indian surf?

THE GOVERNMENT'S DANGER.

All this floating discontent, however vague and nebulous, constitutes a very real danger for the Government. It is all very well to say the Government are no more to blame than everybody else, that their non-intervention, their economies in the army and navy, and so on, are all sanctioned by the public opinion of the time, and that the Opposition is just as much compromised by these measures as the Government. All this is in a great degree true, but it does not alter the fact that popular irritation demands a scape-goat, and that the Ministry of the day is the readiest that offers. The Opposition are out already, and therefore nothing can be done to them. But the Ministers are in, and people may think it looks like business to turn them out. For my own part, I think it almost even betting that they are out by Easter. No doubt, the peace—if it is peace—is a God-send for them. It will help to stave off a great many awkward questions. In the first place it will allay the disposition to ask questions. Peace has been so ardently desired that its advent will put everybody in a better temper at once. And if questions are asked, the Minister will be able to ward them off with a grave shake of the head, and an ominous warning to inquisitive members not to endanger the newly-made or impending peace by inconvenient inquiries. Mr. OTWAY, the late Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who resigned a few days since because the Government would not go in decisively for France, is supposed to be a perfect mine of highly combustible oratory, all charged and primed, and ready to go off on the slightest provocation. But Mr. GLADSTONE will now have a good chance of damping the explosion. "Why," one can fancy his demanding in his most solemn tones, "why rake up these old grievances? Why recall to the belligerents the origin of their quarrel, and all their mutual injuries? It will only make their hate break out afresh, and increase their animosity toward ourselves. Let the past be past, and let us think only of peace and good-will for the future." Of course, there will be no stifling foreign debates altogether. Mr. DISRAELI, I fancy, will take care of that. He prides himself on his philosophical views of foreign policy, and is resolved, it is said, to air them grandly on the very first night of the session. But, apparently, no amendment on the address is contemplated, end the volleys will be only the blank cartridge of a review-day. There is no saying, however, what a day or even an hour may not bring forth at such a critical time. If the Germans were really to press for very exorbitant demands, such as the £400,000,000 of indemnity, and the French were to refuse, public feeling here would get very excited; and, if our Government hesitated, Mr. DISRAELI and his friends might see great possibilities for a bold line of policy. For the present we are still hoping that these alleged conditions are only a joke.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The man, however, from whom Mr. GLADSTONE's Government has most to fear during the approaching session is probably Mr. GLADSTONE himself. In one sense, Mr. GLADSTONE has enjoyed greater popularity than any other English statesman. A kind of halo has somehow surrounded him in the popular imagination. He has invented what may be called the theology of politics, and his reputation with the people is rather that of an apostle or pastor than of a politician. Even now, notwithstanding the general discontent, his influence over the masses of working men and middle-class people, who know him only through his speeches, is still very considerable. But Mr. GLADSTONE's popularity in the country has never been the measure of his popularity in the House of Commons. When the members returned fresh from the elections at the commencement of the present Parliament, they reflected more nearly the external impressions about Mr. GLADSTONE than any previous House of Commons. But three years have made a difference. There is no disguising the fact that "the people's WILLIAM" is worshiped less enthusiastically by all those who are brought into close personal contact with him than by the masses afar off, to whom he is only a voice and a name. Something may be due to the dangerous consequences of familiarity, of which the proverb warns us. The cold, critical, almost saturnine temper of the House of Commons itself in its social aspect, must also be taken into account. But the main reason of Mr. GLADSTONE's personal unpopularity in that assembly, is undoubtedly his intensely dogmatic and dictatorial spirit, and the want of any vail of geniality to soften or disguise it. There is something almost painful in the excessive meekness and humility of his language when speaking of himself, and no doubt he is perfectly sincere in doing so. His arrogance is unconscious, but is not the less offensive to those around him. He is too resolute in taking his own way, not only in matters of genuine importance, but in all sort of trifles. The smallest straw is sufficient matter for a battle to the death. A vast amount of needless irritation is caused in this manner, and the mischief is enhanced by the Premier's fondness for plunging into every question himself, instead of leaving the departmental chiefs to defend themselves, and merely interposing on an emergency, or when his opinion seems to be expressly called for. A great deal of commiseration was bestowed on him last year and the year before because he was left single-handed to carry the Irish Church and the Irish Land through all its details. But I believe there is no doubt that this was so simply because he himself chose that it should be so. He wanted to have all the honor and glory for himself, and would have looked askance at any of his colleagues who came to divide his labors, as rather rivals than helpers. This disposition has become more marked of late instead of diminishing. When it was a question the other day of Mr. CHILDERS leaving the Cabinet on account of his broken health, Mr. GLADSTONE would not hear of it. They had got on very well without Mr. BRIGHT, why not without Mr. CHILDERS? When he was reminded that Mr. BRIGHT's office was comparatively a sinecure, whereas the First Lord of the Admiralty represented a vast amount of departmental activity, and that of the most important and responsible kind, the Premier at once disposed of all objections by saying he would himself undertake Mr. CHILDERS' duties. If two or three other Ministers were to go too, he would feel himself, I have no doubt, quite capable of filling their places so that they should never be missed. No doubt Mr. GLADSTONE is a great statesman, and these are only foibles, but, then it is just such foibles which make dangerous pit-falls for a Minister in dealing with a savage or sulky Parliament.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Of literary news there is little to tell. There are rumors that both TENNYSON and BROWNING have something new in hand, but I doubt whether this justifies any expectation of immediate results. It is more certain, I believe, that Mr. CHARLES READE is hard at work on a novel which will appear shortly. A flood of books about the war is evidently impending. The *Daily News* people have boiled down their war correspondence into something like a continuous narrative, though the letters of the "Besieged Resident-Paris" (Mr. LABOUCHERE) are to follow as a distinct publication. These last are thought by some to be very funny in a cynical way, but I must confess that the cynicism which can find free vent at such a time is not much to my taste. Joking about a starving population seems to be sorry fun, and as a historical record the letters are worthless, because quite untrustworthy. Mr. FORBES is the best card the *Daily News* has to play in this respect. He was one of the first to get into Metz after the surrender and now he has performed a much more remarkable feat. He has been the first man to enter Paris from the outside, and not only got in without any pass, and mainly by cool dogged determination, but got out again. When he appeared in Paris, people took him for ROBINSON CRUSOE, and he is rather like the traditional picture of that worthy—a gaunt, strongly-built Scotchman, with a long beard, and altogether with a very rugged and determined air. He is the son of a Scotch clergyman, but served once as a private in a dragoon regiment, and has a genuine love for military adventure. Except a little difficulty with some drunken soldiers at the first gate, his journey through Paris was unimpeded. Oddly enough, though the capitulation is now eight days old, Paris is still a sealed capital, and the letters which Mr. FORBES brought out are all we have received since the 23d.

The *Times* correspondents, or some of them, will doubtless republish their letters separately on their own account. It gives one a striking idea of the diversity of character and ability pressed into such a service to run over the names of the staff employed by that journal. Dr. RUSSELL (with the Crown Prince,) Col. ELPHINSTONE (with CHANZY,) Capt. BROCKENBURG (with Prince FREDERICK CHARLES,) Capt. MACLEAN (at Metz,) Mr. AUSTIN, formerly correspondent during the Abyssinian War, and Mr. DALLAS, shut up in Paris; Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, withdrawn from his American dreamland to describe Republican life at Lyons and Marseilles; Mr. GALLENGA, the Savoyard, who was sent by MAZZINI when a lad to stab the father of the present King of Italy, but repented and revealed the plot; and Mr. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, the *Times* correspondent during the Polish war, have also been flitting to and fro and sending letters from various points. By the way, Canon MOZLEY, a well-known writer in the *Times*, has just been appointed to the Professorship of Divinity at Oxford. Mr. SALA, who was at Metz, and afterward at Paris, (where he was shamefully and quite inexpressibly ill-treated,) for the *Telegraph* has, I understand, a book about France in preparation. He has also a lawsuit in hand against the publishers of a trashy and outrageous book called *Honest Criticisms of Men of Letters*, by Mr. HAIN FRISWELL. This work includes a series of scandalous personal attacks on various living writers, in which their personal peculiarities and private habits are handled in the most offensive manner. Among others, Mr. SALA is described as a Bohemian of the loosest type, and he is resolved to take the law on his maligner. Some people think it is a pity he did not take the law into his own hands, and dispense it with a cudgel.

Among modern curiosities of literature may be mentioned the sale of some eighty thousand copies of a little pamphlet called *The Fight at Dame Europe's School, Showing How the German Boy Thrashed the French Boy, and How the English Boy Looked On*—quite a childish parable of the most commonplace kind, with a slangy schoolboy moral against neutrality. It is the work of a canon of Salisbury Cathedral.

THE DRAMA.

If the drama does not prosper among us it is certainly not for want of plenty of theatres. At least half a dozen new theatres have been opened within half as many years, and most of them in or near the central thoroughfare of the Strand, within a stone's throw of each other. As you walk along this well-known street you find a theatre at every few paces. When the monopoly of the two great patent houses, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, was broken up, another monopoly, only not quite so exclusive, sprang up in its place. The Lord Chamberlain made great difficulties about licensing any new establishments, and thus the half dozen theatres already built in good situations toward the centre of the town had it all their own way. One manager succeeded another, the class of performances was frequently changed, but the houses always remained the same, and managers had no choice but to take one or other of them, or fly to the provinces or across the Thames to the cheap Southern suburb, where the Lord Chamberlain's rule did not extend. Under this monopoly rents rose to an exorbitant figure, and landlords grew rich, while managers chased each other in rapid succession through the Bankruptcy Court. About a dozen years ago the outcry against this system became very loud, and after some pressure the Lord Chamberlain undertook that licenses should not be withheld if one or two new theatres of good construction were built. Since then the number of houses has more than doubled. The number of performers employed has, of course increased in a corresponding ratio, and the dramatist should now, one would imagine, have a wide field for his effusions. From the play-goers' point of view, I cannot say that I have observed any improvement resulting from the changes. Certainly, one has a choice of a larger number of theatres when one is in the mood for seeing a play, but the choice can hardly be said to extend to the kind of play. You can go to a large house or a small house, to a white and gold house, or to a blue and silver or maroon and black house. There is a certain variety, to people who care for such things, in the patterns of the drop-curtains and hangings of the boxes; and sometimes the wavy outline of the dress circle curves outward over the pit, and sometimes inward. But in every other respect, one theatre is almost identical with another—the same style of plays, the same style of playing, the same style of scenery and stage mountings. Unsophisticated people might have imagined that as there were so many theatres, there would be a good deal of diversity in the entertainments, one theatre going in for one kind of drama and another for another. In point of fact, however, the only house which has had the pluck to strike out a *specialité* for itself and stick to it is the Prince of Wales', a little theatre in an obscure, dirty back street, quite remote from the West End, once a very low, ragged place indeed, but now, under Miss MARIE WILTON's management, one of the most elegant and fashionable establishments in London. Originally, I fancy, burlesque was to have been the main study of the Prince of Wales' company, but the sudden and remarkable success of a little comedy of modern life and manners, by Mr. T. ROBERTSON, identified them with this kind of piece and to it they have ever since adhered. At the Strand, at the Vaudeville, at the Royalty, at the Court Theatre, (the last new house, converted, or, perhaps, we should say, perverted from a chapel,) the principal pieces played are comedies of social life, after the style which Mr. ROBERTSON brought into fashion, and one is about as good as another. If a man does not happen to like this sort of thing, I hardly know where he can go. At the Queen's, a historical play by TOM TAYLOR, entitled "Ax and Crown," with Mrs. ROUSBY, a graceful but rather namby-pampy actress, fond of attitudes and tricky intonations, as *Queen Elizabeth*, the heroine, is now being played for the two hundredth and somethinged time. Certainly it is a historical play, but except that in one sense, it is very funny history. I should prefer PINNOCK's, *Goldsmith* or ABBOT's *Questions by the Fireside*. Perhaps the taste of the day is turning. At any rate M. BARNARD, hitherto known as a composer of burlesques and writer in *Punch*, has written a piece to be brought out to-night at the Adelphi, which may fairly be called sensational. Its title is "Deadman's Point;" the great sensation scene will be a storm and shipwreck, and the battle-field of Inkermann, by night, will be thrown in as a makeweight. One thing at least I think is certain, and that is that burlesque (as we have lately understood it—all legs and no brains,) is played out. Everybody is sick of it. French music of the Offenbach kind has kept it on its feet a little longer than would otherwise have been the case; but I think it is now domed. Its imbecility has sunk quite beneath contempt, and people are ashamed of its stupidity, if not of its indecency. F. J. H.

WITHIN PARIS.

A Picture of the City After Its Fall.

The well-known correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who was with the Germans before Metz, and has since been with the Saxon Army on the north of Paris, has distinguished himself by another feat. He has been the first man to get into Paris from the outside, and has also contrived to get out again. His account of what he saw is as follows:

"THE FIRST STEP."

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Leaving St. Denis yesterday forenoon, I rode through the Prussian foreposts to the neutral ground without interruption, and so on to the Porte La Chapelle. Here the gates were closed, but a great crowd had collected in expectation of their presently opening. Everybody on the German side laughed at the Quixotry of my attempt to enter. The crowd was orderly, civil, and very patient too. Many people had loaves and cabbages. After waiting half an hour an officer appeared on the wall, and exclaimed. "A la porte de Santois." We all therefore made to the right, I, being mounted, beating the others. This gate was open, and an officer examining passes. I rode on slowly, looking straight between my horse's ears, and somehow nobody stopped me. Once inside I came in upon sundry mobs of semi-drunk National Guards, and the cry was "Down with the Prussian." Matters got serious. The clamor spread, and men tried to clutch at my bridle. I thought it wiser to be bold, and turned on the first man who had shouted, and proclaimed that I was an Englishman, come, if possible, to do good, not harm, and thus succeeded in diverting attention to my assailant. Then I rode on unmolested through the Boulevard Arnaud (?), where were massed several battalions of the National Guard, apparently to receive their pay; then through the Boulevard Magenta; and so straight on to the American Legation in the Champs Elysées.

DARK LIGHTS.

"Paris is utterly cowed; fairly beaten"—so said the first Englishman I met; and his opinion is mine. Yet Paris is orderly and decent, and with a certain solemn, morose self-restraint mastering the tendency to demonstrate. The streets were crowded, almost wholly with men in uniform. Civilians were few and far between. Many shops were open, but many also were closed. There is no want of hardware in Paris. You may buy enough and to spare of anything except edibles. Drink is plentiful enough, but except near the gate I saw not a soul drunk. The food shops had nothing to show. There were confitures and preserves, jellies, &c.; but solid comestibles were conspicuous by their absence. In one shop I saw several large shapes of stuff that looked like lard. When I asked what it was, I found it was horse-fat. The bakers' shops were closed; the grating down before the butchers'. And oh, the number of funerals! One, two, three; I met six altogether in the course of my ride. Sad with an exceeding great sadness; such was what I found as regard Paris long before I reached the American Legation; self-respecting, too, in her misery; not blatant; not disposed to collect in jabbering crowds. Each man went his way, with chastened face and listless gait. I spoke with a soldier of the Line. Yes, he had had enough of it. Sacré! They had nearly killed him, these terrible Prussians, and he was very hungry. When would the gates open for food? Food began to be with me a personal question. I had nearly filled my wallet with newspapers, and only stowed away, for an exigency, a few slices of ham. Did ever the rarest geological or mineralogical specimen make such a sensation as these slices of ham? When I at length reached my quarters the servant women asked permission to take the meagre plateful out and show it, as a curiosity, to their companions; and, after the ham was eaten, stray visitors came in, attracted by the tidings, and begged for a look at the unwonted viands. The whole city is haunted with the chaste odors which horse-flesh gives out in cooking; odors which I learned to appreciate at Metz. They permeate the deserted British Embassy, where, asserting my privilege as a Briton, I stabled my horse; they linger in the corridors of the Grand Hotel, and fight with the taint from wounds in evil case. The Grand Hotel is one huge hospital. Half Paris seems converted into hospitals, if one may judge by the flags. They were more than were needed until the southern bombardment began; and then when the hospitals, ambulances, orphanages and mad-houses on the south side had to be evacuated, there was a squeeze on this side of the water.

IGNORANCE AS TO OUTSIDE AFFAIRS.

Very touching is the ignorance as to the outside world. "I have seen three English papers since September," said Dr. GORDON, our medical Commissioner. "Is Ireland quiet? Is Mr. GLADSTONE still Prime Minister? Is the Princess LOUISE married?" Such are samples of the questions I have had to answer. The ignorance as to the condition of the Prussians outside is equally dense. The day after negotiations began, Paris was assured that the investing army had not eaten for three days, and that it was Paris that was granting terms rather than the other way. I am continually asked if the Prussians have not been half-starved all through? What they have done for quarters? Whether there are not 400,000, at the very least, surrounding Paris? Whether they do not tremble in their boots at the name of the Francs Tireurs? Whether they are not half-devoured by vermin? Whether the King still resides in Versailles? and so on.

THE LACK OF FOOD.

The pinch for food is worse than ever, pending the result of the negotiations for its supply. The day before yesterday the hungry broke into the reserved store of potted provisions in the Halle, smashed all obstacles, and looted the place. From one who has paid the prices himself, and has the figures down in black and white, without exaggeration, I have the following list: 2 francs for a small shrivelled cabbage, 1 franc for a leek, 45 francs for a fowl, 45 francs for a rabbit, (which may be taken for granted as cat,) 25 francs for a pigeon, 22 francs for a two-pound chub, 14 francs a pound for stickleback, 2 francs a pound for potatoes, 40 francs a pound for butter, cheese 25 francs a pound when procurable. Meat, other than horseflesh, is absolutely not to be procured. I was assured that if I offered £50 down, in bright shining gold, for a veritable beef-steak, I should have no claimant for the money. The last cow that changed hands "for an ambulance" fetched £80. Those left cannot now be bought for money. The bread is not bad, the difficulty is to get it. Only people say there is nothing else to do but wait outside the bakers' and the butchers'. I saw huge throngs at both as I rode through Paris, and chiefly women, waiting silently in the cold. What it must have come to when the Parisians are so utterly crushed down! Last evening there looked in a party that had been experimenting in dining. They had eaten ostrich, cat, dog, rat and mice. This seems to me a hard-hearted mode of extracting a new sensation out of the pinch of the times. Far better to dine on horse, and give the price of dainty viands, to put bread into the mouths of the poor suffering women and children. Yesterday neither bread nor meat was distributed in this arrondissement. Those who had no money have simply had to hunger. The sins for which Paris used to be famous all belong to the past. She has been half-starved, half-beaten into morality, or it may be that other than physical influences have led her to wash and be clean. You see some drunkenness, but far less than I had looked for, among men whose clock, so to speak, has run down. A decent gloom is everywhere apparent. Some assert that the gloom is as much theatrical and assumed as had been the previous valorous seeming. I don't think so—I think you can see the iron eating and burning into the hearts of these men—silent with unwonted silence; moody as they never knew how to be before; and as the downcast faces pass I draw a good augury from them for France and Paris.

NO CRIME.

The great and beautiful feature of the siege has been the absence of crime. No murders, no robberies, but a virtue in which, to me, there is something pathetic. The half-lit streets are empty by 9½ o'clock. The midnight air is not tortured by the sound of revellers, although there are no Police to keep order. I woke up between 12 and 1 in the night, and the silence made me for the moment think myself back at Margency.

RESULTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The trees on the Boulevards have suffered less than I expected. In the Champs Elysées they are utterly ruined, and the others elsewhere have, I am told, shared the same fate. The scarcity of wood was terrible in these latter days. People cannot get their washing done for lack of wood to heat the copper. So far as I can learn, the moral effect of the bombardment on the population was terrible. After the first day of defiance the Government felt the pressure. M. JULES SIMON told a friend of mine that the bombardment of St. Denis had shortened the siege by a week. Competent authorities estimate that Paris, had she been obstinate, might have gone on for another month, had the pickles and preserves, and all the odds and ends now sold at exorbitant prices, been taken and rationed. But to what purpose? Mr. HERBERT, who came in with a special permission, got into Paris, as I learn, simultaneously with myself, who had no permission of any kind. To-day I am to try to get out, which they say is more difficult still; but I put my trust in the aspect of preternatural stolidity with which nature has gifted me. There is nobody else in from the outside as yet.

OUTSIDE AGAIN.

LAGNY, Feb. 2.—As I expected, I got outside by the business gate without interruption. Wholesale exodus of population in search of firewood. Shops open and omnibuses running, so that at times it was difficult to realize the circumstances in which Paris is placed. Whatever may be asserted as to the arrangements or intentions, it is certain that up till now provisions, otherwise than surreptitiously, have not been introduced into Paris. The state of things, therefore, is worse than ever. In more than one arrondissement no rations have been issued for the last two days. The people in despair are too miserable to riot.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Controller Connolly and His Reports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a citizen of the State, and one who has an interest in the welfare of every portion, I have personally been pleased at your efforts to arraign the Ring of your City before the bar of public opinion; but I have been astonished at the easy acquiescence of your citizens in the dereliction of the Controller in not making annually his report of the financial state of the City as by law required. Now you all seem to have settled down firmly in the belief that if that official does not choose to report there is no way to make him. Is this true? Was not the writ of mandamus devised for this very purpose, among others? I may be wrong, for it is some twenty years since I had aught to do with *Blackstone, Coke, Story,—et id omne genus,*—but if my memory serves me right the writ of mandamus is for two purposes: Restraining one from the commission of wrong or injustice to others; and compelling him to do that which by law he is required to do, but which duty he neglects or chooses not to perform. Now, if the statutes of the State of New-York require this of that officer, and they certainly do, have not the tax-payers of your City a remedy? Or is there no honest Judge among you—authorized to grant it—to whom you can apply? I have waited some time since I first saw the dereliction of the Controller spoken of, because, among such an array of legal talent as the Bar of your City affords, I supposed some method would be devised to bring Controller CONNOLLY to terms. And I venture now to make these remarks with diffidence, for fear I may be wrong; but, will some of the Bar, or yourself, tell me whether I am or not? Truly yours,

JUSTITIA.

HOBART, Delaware County, N. Y.,
Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read, with much pleasure "Philip Quarls'" communication to you on the subject of the income tax. Indeed, it expressed my sentiments so nearly that it seems almost needless to add anything to it, but as I think the subject should be kept constantly before the public and regarded in every point, I purpose to say a word or two more.

It was a very clever dodge on the part of the last Congress to raise the limit of exemption from $1,000 to $2,000. This shut the mouths of thousands of growlers, and changed the owners of these mouths from sturdy opponents of the tax to enthusiastic advocates of it. As some one remarked, one can bear his neighbor's misfortunes with a great deal of resignation—so with these estimable patriots, who no longer make returns to Uncle Sam. They see virtues in the income tax they never saw before. It is just this thing they exclaim: The burden falls where it should fall! The bloated capitalists have got to bleed! What pleasure to be a looker-on!

Now, in the name of all that is equitable, why should there have been any exemptions? If the tax is defensible on any ground, why should not all contribute to it according to their means? Who shall say that some are not really richer with five hundred dollars per annum, clear income, than others with five thousand? Why draw the line at two thousand dollars? Had Congress made no exemptions the tax would have been swept away years ago.

Now I, for one, shall follow "Philip Quarls'" advice—indeed I had already determined to resist payment of the tax before I saw this letter. Uncle Sam will get his income out of me this year at the tail end of a lawsuit, and I advise every one, if they do not choose to make legal resistance, at least to pay under protest. I am advised by eminent lawyers that the tax is clearly unconstitutional and that if all payments under it from the beginning had been made under protest they would be ultimately recoverable from the Government. The continuance of this tax is now nothing but a matter of politics, both parties fearing the effect of its abolition and trying to make each other responsible for any decisive action in regard to it. Yours,

BELLIGERENT.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Detroit has four millionaires.

It is rumored that GARIBALDI is coming to this country.

Boston has subscribed $162,765 for its projected Museum of Fine Arts.

Holmes' Hole is hereafter to be known as Vineyard Haven.

Some thief without a conscience has stolen several rare shells from the Cornell University Museum.

The largest number of books taken from the Boston Public Library in any one day is 1,856.

General Knox, a noted Maine stallion, sixteen years old, has been sold to New-York parties for $10,000.

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has recommended the repeal of the act granting pensions to the veterans of the Texas revolution.

O'BALDWIN asserts that the letter purporting to be his, and intimating a desire on his part to fight JEM MACE when he is released from his present confinement, is a base forgery.

San Francisco has an Ornithological and Piscatorial Acclimatization Society. It is probably intended partly to promote the sale of dictionaries.

There are two brothers, twins, living in a Massachusetts town at the age of seventy-eight years, who learned the house-carpenter's trade together, married sisters, and have always lived together.

A New-Orleans juror made an excitement in the Criminal Court the other day by publicly announcing that one of his colleagues had attempted to bribe him. The accused man was sent to jail.

M. HOUSE, the divorce lawyer, was arraigned in New-Haven, on Thursday, upon two charges of subornation of perjury, and was bound over for his appearance on Saturday, in the sum of $5,000.

A Troy paper reports that ASA KITTLE, the blind murderer, inquired recently, "Say, if they hang me, would I die?" and when he heard the prisoners in adjoining cells laugh he joined quite heartily, evidently thinking it a capital joke.

The labor-reform movement in Massachusetts is not now very active, and the members of the Legislature rejoice in the fact that the pressure upon them in favor of the reduction of the hours of labor is less than it has been in former years.

The report of Senator CAMERON's intention to withdraw from public life at the close of his term, is bringing forward candidates for the succession—among them: John W. Forney, Wayne MacVeigh, Wm. D. Kelley, Henry C. Carey and J. K. Morehead.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The administrator of the estate of one of our citizens, upon application for the life insurance due the deceased from a company in another State, learned that the concern only received premiums, and did not pay losses."

The Mobile *Register* commends highly the charitable disposition of the people of that city, and notes as an illustration the fact that a recent benefit for the Can't-get-away Club, which did so much good during the prevalence of the yellow fever, produced very nearly $1,800.

Gen. SCHENCK was in Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th inst. to attend the wedding of his nephew, who is about going to China in an official capacity. Gen. SCHENCK was suffering again with a painful affection of the face. His friends insisted on pouring in on him with friendly greetings.

A paper recorded in Lowell, Mass., leasing certain premises to a lady during the term of her natural life, provides that she shall pay a certain rent yearly, and shall quit and deliver up "the premises to the lessor, or her attorney, peaceably and quietly at the end of the term."

A Hartford paper, which certainly must believe in the efficacy of nailing an old horse-shoe over the door to keep away witches, tells its readers that if any of them have somnambulistic tendencies a pair of steel scissors placed under their pillow will certainly keep them from indulging in any nocturnal wanderings.

A student in the high school at Springfield, Mass., has been expelled for refusal to conform to the regulations concerning the study of music. He declared that he wouldn't study music, and that he wouldn't leave the school, but when the Committee, backed up by a policeman, made their appearance, he picked up his books and left.

The number of erroneous statements crowded into this little item from the Chicago *Tribune* is somewhat surprising: "The Governor of Virginia has appointed Rev. JAMES SIMS as Judge of the Chatham County (Savannah) District. The nominee is the man over whom such a prodigious fuss was made in Boston as a fugitive slave fifteen or twenty years ago."

The Louisville *Commercial* says that Kentucky's new Senator, Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON, who has just resigned the office of Governor of the State, has many qualities, both of head and heart, to make him the favorite of the people: that he belongs to the type of the old Virginia gentleman, while his culture and mental attainments make him the peer of our leading statesmen, and cast the spell of fascination upon all brought within his social circle.

The present value of the bequests to Philadelphia for charitable purposes, with the exception of Mr. GIRARD's, is $455,395, the income of which last year was $24,017. The Stephen Girard bequest consists of city real estate, personal property, &c., assessed at $3,484,918, and over 20,000 acres of land outside of the city. The cash receipts from the estate in 1870 amounted to $661,149 07.

Death Among the Artists.

The celebrated French painter, E. ZAMACOIS, known in this country by his "Education of a Prince," "Return of Monks to the Convent," "The Refectory," &c., died, as we learn by a letter from a friend, at Madrid, quite recently, of disease of the chest. He had been unwell for some time, and the excitement consequent upon the war is supposed to have hastened his death. He stood among the first of the modern French school of painters.

REGNAULT, another celebrated French artist, was killed during the last sortie from Paris.

Erie's Tribulations.

The case of FISK, Jr., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company was called on in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM. This is the same case in which an order was some time since made changing the place of trial to the County of Rensselaer, and from which order an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD announced his readiness to proceed with the case on the part of FISK, Jr. Mr. TRACY, on behalf of the defendants, supposed the case was on the calendar by mistake. Judge INGRAHAM expressed his opinion that the case was conditionally removed from the Court, subject to confirmation by the Court at General Term, and he therefore would not feel authorized to hear the trial. He directed that it stand over until next term.

Mr. Bergh Causes the Arrest of the President of the Bleecker-Street Horse Railroad.

Mr. BERGH yesterday compelled the teams to "double up" on the Bleecker-street car route before mounting the steep acclivity on Elm-street, between Worth and Duane. Each car was compelled to await the arrival of the one behind it. There was some grumbling among passengers who were in a hurry, but generally it was conceded that Mr. BERGH's action was humane and timely.

Mr. JOHN T. CONOVER, President of the line, was subsequently arrested by one of Mr. BERGH's deputies for permitting his drivers to carry their cars up the inclines in Elm-street with only a single team of horses to each. The railroad President was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, who listened to the charge for a minute, when he discharged the accused, on the ground that the laws against cruelty to animals had not been infringed, as the track was quite clear of ice and snow.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Investigation by the Congressional Committee—What was Learned at the Inman Company's Dock.

The Congressional Committee, consisting of Senator PATTERSON and Representatives BURTON and SHELDON, met at the Custom-house yesterday, and after taking some testimony of weighmasters respecting the regulations of the department, were invited by the Collector to visit the public stores and witness the inconveniences to which cartmen are subjected. There is only one receiving door at this store, and frequently—indeed, almost daily—long lines of carts are compelled to stand for hours waiting to deliver goods directed to the public store from warehouse or from the steam-ships. The reason assigned for not wanting further accommodations is that the contract for labor would have to be annulled, and if an additional delivery door was opened it would necessitate the erection of a hoistway, which would absorb room which was now imperatively demanded by the business of the Appraiser's department. No opinion was expressed by the Committee in relation to the matter, and one of the revenue tugs was called into requisition to visit the docks of the Inman line, to enable the Committee to see the condition of that pier. The steam-ship *City of Washington*, Capt. JONES, was lying at the dock discharging cargo and loading for her return trip. Her pier was full of goods which were being conveyed to public store or to bonded warehouse, or otherwise as directed, and the duties of the inspectors were carefully examined by the Committee. It was stated by the agents of the line, that if they could have permission to discharge the vessel at night they could readily clear the dock and dispatch their steamer today, which is her regular day of sailing. But in consequence of the refusal of the Collector to issue night permits, they would be obliged to delay the departure of the steamer and ask permission of the Postmaster-General to extend the time for the reception of the mails. It was agreed, in an informal conversation which ensued, that as the law required a ship's cargo to be discharged between sunrise and sunset, the officers of the ship had a right to put the cargo on the dock during those hours; that the inspectors had no right to interrupt the delivery of the cargo, and that all the goods that remained on the dock after sunset were at the risk of the Collector. The Steam-ship Company was willing to pay the extra charges for the inspection of the cargo and have no difficulty in arranging with the general order stores for the reception of the goods. The Inman line alone pays $30,000 per year for the storage of goods which are temporarily placed in the general order stores, and the merchandise so stored is at no expense to the owners until after the expiration of thirty days. Within that period the importer has ample time in which to withdraw his goods should he desire to do so. When the Cunard Company had the use of the stores in Jersey City, they demanded warehouse charges after the forty-eight hours had expired, and were thus, and in many other ways, enabled to make large profits out of the storehouse business. The agents of the Inman line would be satisfied if they had the same facilities for the storage of goods, and had repeatedly asked permission to lease stores in the immediate vicinity of their piers for the storage of merchandise. In the course of the conversation it was admitted that the laws which were framed nearly three-quarters of a century ago were inadequate to the present demands of commerce. These laws were enacted when steam-ships were unknown, and the amendments which had been made thereto did not meet the present requirements. Consequently much was left to the discretion of the Revenue officers, and in this matter of night permits, it was claimed that considerable leniency should be exercised. No decision was arrived at, and the Committee adjourned to meet at the Custom-house this morning, when further testimony will be taken.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb 17.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 20: 126, 43, 88, 131, 131½, 132, 133, 134.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—FEB. 17.

By Judge Sutherland.

Charles W. Turrell *vs.* The Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Judge Freedman.

John W. Porson *vs.* Gerard G. Beekman; Samuel Hammersly *vs.* Isadore Marks; Jacob B. Tallman *vs.* George Wilkes; Lucia Alexander *vs.* James O'Brien; Peter Fullmer *vs.* Bernard Clark; Greenfield Blake *vs.* The Western Union Telegraph Company; Bijon *vs.* Rapp; orders granted.

William T. Wilkins *vs.* William P. Earle et al.; motion denied, upon the ground that the real question involved in it is one to be decided by the General Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 16.

By Judge Larremore.

Montanus *vs.* Levy; notice must be given to plaintiff's attorneys.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—FEB. 17.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Hart *vs.* Gayner; action on contract; judgment for plaintiff against defendant for $220, with costs and $25 allowance.

Hebberd *vs.* Mangels; referred to David McAdam, Esq.

Hitchcock *vs.* Robinson; referred to John A. Shea, Esq.

Excelsior Manufacturing Company *vs.* Moore; action on contract; judgment for plaintiff, $400 50, with costs and $25 allowance.

Barry *vs.* United States Trust Company; motion denied.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN THE COLLECTOR AND UNITED STATES MARSHAL—IMPORTANT OPINION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

The United States vs. *S. [S. A.] H. K., One Case of Silk and other Property.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—The libel of information in this case was that the property proceeded against was "seized on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden," by the Collector of Customs for the Port and Collection District of the City of New-York, as forfeited to the United States for violations of the twenty fourth and sixty-eighth sections of the act of March 2, 1799, in relation to duties on imports and tonnage. The prayer of the information is "that due process issue in that behalf, as well of attachment, to bring the said property within the custody of the Court, as of monition, to all parties in interest, to appear on the return of such process and duly intervene herein, by claim and plea to the premises," and that the property be condemned, by decree of forfeiture, to the use of the United States. On the filing of the libel of information, a writ was issued to the Marshal of the Southern District of New York, commanding him to attach the property and to detain it in his custody until the further order of the Court respecting it, and to give due notice, &c. The writ was returnable Sept. 27, 1870. The return to it made by the Marshal on that day was as follows: "I certify that after due diligence I have been unable to attach the property described in the within monition and to detain the same in my custody. George H. Sharpe, United States Marshal." An affidavit is now presented to the Court on the part of the United States made by a Deputy Collector of the Customs at the port of New-York. It sets forth that such Deputy Collector has, under the Collector, the care and custody of all goods seized within this district on account of alleged violations of the Customs Revenue laws, and of the institution of proceedings for the recovery and enforcement of fines, forfeitures and penalties under such laws; that there has been ever since April, 1869, and was for a long time prior thereto, in the Custom-house at the port of New-York, a room specially assigned for the storage of seized goods; that there are employed in said room a store-keeper, an opener and packer, and a laborer, all under salary; that until recently, ever since April, 1869, and for a long time prior thereto, it was the custom, where goods had been seized and placed in the seizure-room, and a suit had been instituted for their condemnation, for the Marshal of the district to call at the Custom-house and make inquiry if the goods were in the possession of the Collector, and, thereupon, to make return upon the monition, of the attachment of the goods proceeded against; that, some few months since, the Marshal made claim to remove from the seizure-room, and from the custody of the Collector, goods against which he held a monition; that, thereupon, such Deputy Collector was led to investigate the law, and to consult with the District-Attorney of the United States; that such investigation and consultation resulted in the Collector's deciding to retain possession of the goods until final adjudication, unless otherwise ordered by the Court; that after some time had elapsed, and after various attempts to procure a submission of the question to the decision of the Court, the Marshal, on the presentation of a monition, and, in one or two instances, of an alias monition, demanded the possession of the goods therein described; that thereupon such Deputy Collector gave to the Marshal a certificate signed by him, in substance as follows: "This may certify that the goods" (giving marks, &c.) "described in the monition now exhibited to me by the United States Marshal, dated ——, are in the seizure-room of the Custom-house, and in the custody of the Collector of the Port of New-York. In accordance with section 31 of the act of July 18, 1866, and acting under the advice of the United States District-Attorney, the Collector declines to deliver the same to the order of the United States Marshal, but holds the same to abide adjudication, subject to the order of the Court;" that a certificate, the same in substance as the foregoing, was given in the present case to the Marshal or his deputy, upon his presenting the monition and demanding the goods proceeded against; that a like certificate has been given, under like circumstances, in other cases which have been instituted since this question was first raised; that the Custom-house is a fire-proof building, and under the care of watchmen during the night; that the place assigned for the storage of seized goods, and known as the seizure-room, is immediately underneath the rotunda in said building, and is not accessible from the streets, and is securely locked and barred at night; that all seized goods are kept therein without any expense chargeable upon the goods for storage or insurance; that the only expenses charged upon goods coming into the seizure-room are the incidental expenses for cartage to the seizure-room from the place of seizure, and occasional small sums for labor, such as the cooperage of leaking casks; that it has been the practice of such Deputy Collector to require, in all cases where goods against which a suit has been commenced have been for any cause released, a direction for their release from the Marshal; that such was the practice when such Deputy Collector assumed the duties of his office in April, 1869; that he has continued to require such direction, as being evidence of the direction of the Court in the premises, and also evidence that the Marshal has received all fees and costs to which he is entitled; and that it has been the practice to deliver goods which have been condemned to the Marshal or his order for sale. An alias monition, with directions like those in the original motion, as to the attachment and detention of the property, has been issued, in the case, to the Marshal. On the records in the cause and the foregoing affidavits, a motion is now made to the Court, on the part of the United States, for an order, that such alias monition be so modified in respect to the clause therein contained, commanding the Marshal to attach the property and to detain it in his custody until the further order of the Court respecting it, as to conform to the provisions of the thirty-first section of the act of July 18, 1866, (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 186,) or that he make return thereto stating the fact that such property was found in the custody of the Collector, and is left in his custody under the provisions of said act. Such motion is made on notice to the Marshal and is opposed by the Marshal. In order to understand fully the question presented on this motion, it will be necessary to refer to the course of legislation and judicial decision on the subject involved. By the first statute passed by Congress to regulate the collection of Customs duties, that of July 31, 1789, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 29,) provision was made for the seizure of vessels, goods, wares, and merchandise by officers of the revenue, as forfeited, for violations of that act. The twenty-fifth section of that act (page 43) contained the following provision: "All goods, wares and merchandise which shall be seized, by virtue of this act, shall be put into, and remain in, the custody of the Collector until such proceedings shall be had as by this act are required, to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not, and, if it shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof." This act of 1789 was repealed from and after Oct. 1, 1790, by the seventy-fourth section of the act of Aug. 4, 1790, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 178,) but the forty-ninth section (page 170) of such act of 1790 was a re-enactment, verbatim, of the provision above cited from the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1789, except that after the word "Collector" were added the words "or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose." Then followed the fourth section of the act of May 8, 1792, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 277,) entitled "An Act for regulating processes in the Courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of the said Courts, and for jurors and witnesses," which provides that "the Marshal shall have the custody of all vessels and goods seized by any officer of the revenue, and shall be allowed such compensation therefor as the Court may judge reasonable." That provision has never been expressly repealed.

The act of Aug. 4, 1790, was repealed from and after June 30, 1800, by the one hundred and twelfth section of the act of March 2, 1799, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 704,) but the sixty-ninth section (page 678) of such act of 1799 is a re-enactment verbatim of the provision so found in the forty-ninth section of the act of 1790, except that the words "goods, wares and merchandise," are changed to "goods, wares or merchandise." This provision of the act of 1799 has never been expressly repealed. The first time that these provisions of law appeared to have come under judicial cognizance was in the case of Burke *vs.* Trevitt, (1 Mason, 96,) in 1816, where Mr. Justice Story remarked that where property is seized as forfeited under the Revenue laws, it is the duty of the seizing officers immediately to institute the proper process to ascertain the forfeiture; that as soon as the process is commenced, the property is in the custody of the law; that it is a general rule in all proceedings *in rem* that the custody of the thing in controversy belongs to the Court in which the suit is pending; that the provision in the fourth section of the act of May 8, 1792, directing that the Marshal should have the custody of all vessels and goods seized by the revenue officers, was altered, as to goods, by the provision of the sixty-ninth section of the act of March 2, 1799, declaring that all goods seized under that act should be put into, and remain in, the custody of the Collector or his agent. He added: "This act, however, does not change the legal custody after process is served upon the property. It is still, in contemplation of law, in the custody of the Court; and the Collector remains as much responsible to the Court for the property, and as much bound to obey its decrees and orders, as the Marshal is as to property confided to his care. The Collector is, in fact, *quoad hoc*, the mere official keeper for the Court." The question thus discussed by Mr. Justice Story came before Judge Betts, in this Court, in 1831, for direct adjudication in the case of the jewels stolen from the Princess of Orange, which were libeled *in rem* by the United States, after being seized for a violation of the Customs laws. Process was issued to the Marshal to attach the property. The Collector claimed, under the act of 1799, the right to retain the property, and the Marshal claimed the right to take the custody of it under the process and the act of 1792. The question in controversy was brought before Judge Betts, and he decided that the custody of the goods seized belonged to the Marshal as soon as proceedings were instituted to ascertain whether they were forfeited. The Minister of the King of the Netherlands, having requested from the President the delivery to him of the jewels, as the property of the Princess of Orange, the Secretary of State, in November, 1831, submitted the opinion of Judge Betts, a copy of which does not now seem to be accessible, to the Attorney-General, Mr. Taney, (afterward Chief-Justice Taney,) for his consideration. He came to the conclusion (two opinions of Attorneys-General, 477,) that Judge Betts was wrong and Judge Story was right; that, under the act of 1799, the custody of goods seized belonged to the Collector, not only until the libel was filed, but also until the question of forfeiture was adjudicated; that so much of the act of 1792 as gave the custody to the Marshal was repealed, and intended to be repealed, by the act of 1799; that, in legal contemplation, the goods were in the custody of the Court as soon as the process was issued; that although the actual possession and care of them was committed to the Collector, he held them as the official keeper of the Court, and was bound to obey its order and direction, whether conveyed to him through the Marshal or in any other form; and that whether the custody was in the Collector or the Marshal, the goods would be under the control and power of the Court and subject to its direction. Mr. Taney concluded his opinion by saying that he thought the point decided by Judge Betts ought to be subjected to revision or put at rest by an explanatory act of Congress.

Neither course was taken, and the question remained in this shape until December, 1838. At that time certain goods which had been seized by the Collector of New-York as forfeited for a violation of the Customs laws, were libeled in *rem* by the United States in this Court. Thereupon a monition and warrant was issued to the Marshal directing him to attach the goods and to detain the same in his custody until the further order of the Court respecting the same, and to give notice, &c. The Collector then made a motion to this Court that the clause in the monition by which the Marshal was directed to detain the goods attached in his custody until the further order of the Court respecting the same, might be stricken out, on the ground that it was repugnant to the sixty-ninth section of the act of 1799, and was, therefore, illegal and void, or that the monition should be so amended that the goods should remain in the custody of the Collector, or such person as he should appoint for that purpose, until the proceedings commenced for the forfeiture of the goods should be determined, and it should be judicially ascertained whether the same had been forfeited or not. This Court denied the motion of the Collector. Thereupon the Collector made a motion to the Supreme Court, (*ex parte* Hoyt, 13 Peters, 279,) at the January Term, 1839, for a mandamus to be directed to the District Judge, commanding him to vacate the order denying the motion of the Collector, and to grant the motion, or so much of it, and in such form, as the Supreme Court should direct. The question was elaborately argued on the merits by counsel for the Collector and the Marshal, Chief-Justice Taney and Mr. Justice Story being members of the Court. The statutes on the subject were commented on, and the views expressed by Mr. Justice Story in Burke *vs.* Trevitt, and by Chief-Justice Taney in his opinion in the case of the jewels, were urged by the counsel for Collector. Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the Court, and referred to the decision of Judge Betts in the case (which is not now to be found) as an elaborate opinion, reviewing the whole series of laws on the subject. The Supreme Court held that the case was not one in which it had the power to issue the writ asked for. But it nevertheless went on, through Mr. Justice Hay, to say: "As there appears to have been some diversity of construction in the different districts of the United States of the laws on this subject, and as it is a matter of general concern throughout all the commercial districts, and applicable to the daily practice of the Courts, and the point has been fully argued, we think it right to say that we are of opinion that the construction of the laws of the United States maintained by the District Judge in his opinion is the correct one, to wit: That by the sixty-ninth section of the Collection act of 1799, the goods, wares and merchandise seized under that act are to be put into and remain in the custody of the Collector, or such other persons as he shall appoint for that purpose, no longer than until the proper proceedings are had under the eighty-ninth section of the same act to ascertain whether they are forfeited or not; and that as soon as the Marshal secures the same goods under the proper process of the Court, the Marshal is entitled to the sole and exclusive custody thereof, subject to the future orders of the Court." These views, though not of binding force as an adjudication on the merits involved, are those of all the Judges, except Mr. Justice Baldwin, who concurred in the view that the case was not one for a mandamus, but declined to give any opinion on the merits. It is quite apparent that Chief-Justice Taney and Mr. Justice Story no longer adhered to the opinions they had before expressed as to the proper construction of the acts of Congress on the subject, and had come to concur with Judge Betts. From that time the question remained at rest. Congress passed no further act on the subject until 1866. On the 18th of July, 1866, an act was passed, the thirty-first section of which (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 186) provides that "all goods, wares, merchandise, or property of any kind, seized under the provisions of this act, or any other law of the United States relating to the Customs, shall, unless otherwise provided for by law, be placed and remain in the custody of the Collector or other principal officer of the Customs of the district in which the seizure shall be made, to abide adjudication by the proper tribunal, or other disposition according to law." It is insisted, on the part of the United States, in advocacy of the motion now made by them, that this provision of the thirty-first section of the act of 1866, has the effect to require that the custody of all property seized under the Customs laws shall remain in the custody of the Collector, notwithstanding it is libeled in a suit *in rem* in this Court, and process is issued to the Marshal to attach it, and that it shall so remain until it is adjudicated upon finally in this suit. It can hardly be necessary to vindicate the correctness of the construction put by Judge Betts and by the Justices of the Supreme Court upon the provisions of law on this subject, as they stood before the act of 1866. No decision to the contrary of such construction can now be cited; and I am satisfied it was the correct view. The custody in the Marshal, intended by the fourth section of the act of 1792, and the custody in the Collector intended by the sixty-ninth section of the act of 1799, were two different descriptions of custody. The custody in the Marshal was a custody obtained through the process of the Court. When such custody was given in 1792, the permission of the forty-ninth section of the act of 1790, before referred to, still remained in force, and it never could have been supposed for a moment that the general provision of the fourth section of the act of 1792 giving to the Marshal the custody of all vessels and goods seized by any officer of the revenue, intended that he should have such custody in any case except where he was called upon to take such custody by the process of the Court. As to custody after seizure by the Collector and before the issuing of the process of the Court to the Marshal, such custody remained in the Collector under the act of 1790. But when such process was issued, the Collector was to yield the custody to the Marshal. The two enactments were to stand together. The act of 1792 was an act to regulate processes in the Courts, and to provide compensation for its officers and for jurors and witnesses. For the custody which, under it, the Marshal was to have, he was to be allowed such compensation as the Court might judge reasonable—that is, the Court issuing the process under such custody should be taken. The Court had nothing to do with adjudging a compensation to the Collector, or a compensation for any custody except a custody taken and held under process. The custody of the Collector was a custody obtained through the power of seizure given to him by law outside of process issued on a direct proceeding *in rem*. When the sixty-ninth section of the act of 1799, replaced, in substantially the same terms, the forty-ninth section of the act of 1790, the fourth section of the act of 1792 was left in force, and the custody of the Collector spoken of in the act of 1799 was as distinct from the custody of the Marshal spoken of in the act of 1792, as the latter custody was distinct from the custody of the Collector spoken of in the act of 1790. When, under the act of 1799, such proceedings were had as were required by that act to ascertain whether the goods had been forfeited, then the custody of the Collector was to be given up to the Marshal. The proceedings referred to were those prescribed by the eighty-ninth section of the act of 1799—libeling and prosecution in the proper Court. These proceedings were the filing of a libel or information against the forfeited property, the issuing of a writ to the Marshal commanding him to attach the property, and to give the notice required by the eighty-ninth section, and the execution of the writ by the Marshal. (Conkling's Treatise, ed. 1842, p. 120, note a., and p. 361.) Such was the law from 1799 to 1866. The practice under it was well defined. The writ, generally called a monition, commanded the Marshal to attach the property and detain the same in his custody until the further order of the Court respecting the same, and to give due notice, &c. (Conkling's Treatise, ed. 1842, p. 590.) Under such a monition, the practice has been for the Marshal to arrest the property so previously seized, by taking it into his custody. (Conkling's Treatise, ed. 1842, p. 361.) Judge Conkling, in his Treatise, (ed. 1842, p. 120, note a.) says that under the fourth section of the act of 1792, and the sixty-ninth section of the act of 1799, the Marshal is, by virtue of the monition and attachments, to take into his custody all other descriptions of property, as well as vessels. Judge Betts, in his *Admiralty Practice*, (ed. 1838, p. 68, sec. 12,) says, in regard to property seized as forfeited for violations of the laws of the United States that, after being seized, it is to be proceeded against by libel, as in ordinary cases. He adds: "It seems to be considered in some of the United States Courts, that the Collector, on his seizures, holds the property until final condemnation and sale, and during the pendency of proceedings in Court respecting it, becomes virtually the officer of the Court in regard to the property seized. A different interpretation is put upon the various acts of Congress in this Court, and the Collector, like the master of the public ship, is considered as holding the property under his seizure only until seized, libeled and prosecuted in the proper Court, pursuant to the directions of the statute, his custody thus becoming qualified and being superseded and discharged when the process of the Court acts upon the property. The act of May 8, 1792, section 4, applies to the case after the property is seized, libeled and prosecuted, as directed by the act of March 2, 1799, section 89." He also says, (p. 69,) that the attachment against the property is served by the Marshal, by his taking the property into his own custody. By rules 181 and 13 of this Court, adopted in 1838, the proper process on an information *in rem* was defined to be an attachment *in rem* united with a monition. By rules 183 and 32, the return of the Marshal in case of process *in rem* must express the day of the seizure of the property. Rules 49 and 50 prescribe fees to the Marshal for the custody of vessels and goods "seized by any officer of the revenue, and seized, libeled and prosecuted for forfeiture."

In regard to the provision of rule 172, of this Court, that in summary proceedings *in rem* in behalf of the United States, where the matter in demand does not exceed $50, and the goods are under seizure by the Collector, and in his possession, the Clerk may, at the instance of the District-Attorney, omit the attachment clause in the monition issued, and the provision of rule 173 that if, in such case, the monition also contains an attachment, and the Marshal returns that the goods are in the custody of the Collector, he shall stand acquitted of all responsibility for their safe keeping or production to answer the decree, and the provision of rule No. 174 that in such case the service of the monition shall be by leaving a copy or notice thereof with the Collector or person having the goods in keeping, and also making like service on the owner or his agents, if known to the Marshal and resident in the city, which rules apply to process on informations on seizures both upon land and water. (Rules 179, 183.) Judge Betts states in his Admiralty Practice, (p. 81,) that the Court, under those rules, proceeds upon the assumption that the Collector by his own assent and that of the District-Attorney, or by presumption of law, becomes, *quoad hoc* the officer of the Court, subject to its jurisdiction respecting the detention and disposal of the property seized, but that such practice is contrary to the usual procedure of the Court, and that such authority over the Collector would be cautiously exercised, if objected to by the Collector. In view of what had been held to be the law, as to the custody under the act of 1792, after process, of goods seized for forfeiture, and libeled and prosecuted *in rem*, it seems very doubtful whether the practice thus prescribed in respect to summary proceedings *in rem*, in behalf of the United States, was warranted by law, and whether the power assumed under the seventh section of the act of March 2, 1793, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 335,) to prescribe such practice, as a regulation of the practice of the Court, was not outside of the authority granted by that section, because "repugnant to the laws of the United States." At all events, such practice could not stand, consistently with the provisions of the Admiralty Rules of December Term, 1844, prescribed by the Supreme Court, hereafter referred to. By the ninth section of the Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 77,) exclusive original cognizance is given to the District Courts of "all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation in trade of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas," and also of "all seizures on land, or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States." Prosecutions following such seizures on waters so navigable, are held to be civil causes of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and therefore, triable without the intervention of a jury; but prosecutions following other seizures, are held to be suits of common law, within the Seventh amendment to the Constitution, and therefore, not triable otherwise than by a jury. In the case of a seizure on the high seas, or on waters so navigable, the case being then strictly a case of Admiralty jurisdiction, the first pleading filed by the prosecution, is properly known as a libel of information; and in the case of a seizure on land, or on waters not so navigable, the case being one not strictly of Admiralty jurisdiction, such first pleading is properly known as an information. (Conkling's Treatise, Ed. 1842, p. 350.) Rules 1 and 5 of this Court speak of libels and informations, and rule 179 speaks of "informations on seizures upon land or water." Judge Betts, in his Admiralty Practice, (Ed. 1838, p. 69,) speaks of libels or informations filed against property seized as forfeited. An examination of text-books and decisions shows that the pleadings filed to forfeit property seized have been generally called, indifferently, libels of information, and informations, whether the seizures were on land or on water. The sixth section of the act of Aug. 23, 1842, (5 U. S. Stat. at Large, 518,) provides that the Supreme Court shall have power, among other things, to prescribe and regulate and alter the forms and modes of framing libels and other pleadings in suits at common law or in Admiralty pending in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and generally the forms and modes of proceeding to obtain relief, and generally to regulate the whole practice of the said Courts. Under this authority, the Supreme Court at its December Term, 1844, promulgated certain rules, which took effect from and after Sept. 1, 1845, as rules "for the regulation and government of the practice of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in suits in Admiralty on the instance side of the Courts." The first rule shows that the rules cover all civil causes of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction commenced by libel or libel of information. The twenty-second rule provides that "all informations and libels of information upon seizures for any breach of the revenue, or navigation, or other laws of the United States shall state the place of seizure, whether it be on land, or on the high seas, or on navigable waters within the Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States." All of those rules unless altered by the act of 1866, apply to the present case, because, this being a seizure on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, is, within all the decisions, from the case of La Vengeance (3 Dallas, 297,) to the present time, a civil cause of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and it is a case on the instance side of the Court, and not a case in prize. The ninth rule of those rules provides that "in all cases of seizure, and in other suits and proceedings *in rem*, the process, unless otherwise provided for by statute, shall be by a warrant of arrest of the ship, goods or other thing to be arrested; and the Marshal shall thereupon arrest and take the ship, goods or other thing into his possession for safe custody, and shall cause public notice thereof and of the time assigned," &c., to be given. This rule provides for process of arrest, "unless otherwise provided for by statute," and prescribes that on such process the Marshal must take the property into his possession for safe custody. His right and duty, therefore, prior to the passage of the act of July 18, 1866, to take custody of property, under process from the Court, in cases of seizures cognizable in the Admiralty, were clearly provided for not only by the act of 1799, but also by the ninth rule in Admiralty; and his right and duty, prior to the passage of such act of 1866 to take custody of property, under process from the Court, in cases of seizures not cognizable in the Admiralty, were clearly provided for by the act of 1792, giving him the custody, under and after process, of "all vessels and goods seized by any officer of the revenue." The question, then, is, What effect has the thirty-first section of the act of 1866 on the prior legislation, and on the ninth rule in Admiralty in respect to this case? The forty-third section of that act, (p. 188,) repeals all acts and parts of acts "conflicting with or supplied by" that act. The thirty-first section relates to all seizures under any law relating to the Customs—to seizures of vessels as well as to seizures of other property—to seizures on land as well as to seizures on the water. The sixty-ninth section of the act of 1799 only related to seizures of goods, wares and merchandise. It did not include vessels. Vessels and goods both were named in the fourth section of the act of 1792, but the Collector never claimed the custody of vessels under the act of 1799. The act of 1866, however, covers "all goods, wares, merchandise, or property of any kind," seized under any law relating to Customs. It declares that such property shall, "unless otherwise provided for by law," be placed and remain in the custody of the Collector or other principal officer of the Customs of the district in which the seizure shall be made, "to abide adjudication by the proper tribunal, or other disposition, according to law." When Congress made this enactment, provision by law existed for the custody of property after its seizure by officers of the Customs and before prosecution. In respect to a vessel, it would necessarily remain in the custody of the Customs officer seizing and securing it under section seventy of the act of 1799, until a suit to enforce the forfeiture should be commenced against the vessel, under section 89 of that act. In respect to goods, wares, and merchandise, they would, under section 69 of that act, be put by the seizer into and remain in the custody of the Collector, or his appointee, until the commencement of a suit against them to enforce the forfeiture of them. In respect to both classes of property, the Marshal would, under the act of 1792, take custody of the property under process in the suit. Now, certainly, on this state of facts, it must be held that Congress intended, by the act of 1866 to make some change in respect to the custody of the property seized. Was the change intended only a change of the custody of vessels, so that before and until suit they should go into and remain in the custody of the Collector, or his appointee, instead of remaining in the custody of their seizer? I think not. Yet that is the only change made, if the Marshal is to take custody, as before the act of 1866, of all seizer property, after process. The act of 1799, as construed, gave custody of goods to the Collector, only until the institution of proceedings against them by suit. The act of 1866 gives to the Collector custody of all seized property—vessels and goods—"to abide adjudication by the proper tribunal, or other disposition, according to law." The words "to abide adjudication by the proper tribunal" mean, to abide or await a determination by such tribunal as to whether the thing seized is forfeited or not—to remain in the custody of the Collector until such tribunal makes such determination, and while the proceedings are going on in the suit brought to obtain such determination. When we speak of an adjudication we mean a judgment determining the right, and Congress must be regarded as having intended that meaning. But it is claimed, under the words "other disposition according to law," that the custody of the property is to remain in the Collector only to abide some lawful disposition of the property, and that the taking of the property by the Marshal under process in the suit was a disposition of it according to law, provided for at the time the act of 1866 was passed, and therefore such taking of it must, under the act of 1866, be regarded as a disposition of it according to law. What is the meaning of the word "disposition," as used in the act of 1866? There were in existence at that time several modes of finally disposing of seized property, both before and after suit. The forfeiture of it might be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury under the first section of the act of March 3, 1797, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 506,) or under the sixteenth section of the act of July 18, 1866. It might be delivered to the claimant on appraisement and bond under the eighty-ninth section of the act of 1799. It might, if not over $500 in value, be sold by the Collector under the twelfth and fifteenth sections of the act of July 18, 1866. These dispositions of it would be dispositions of the same character with a disposition of it by the Court by a sale of it after condemnation, as provided for by the ninetieth section of the act of 1799. They would finally dispose of the property as a *res*, as between it and the United States. I think these, and these only, are the dispositions intended by the word "disposition" in the act of 1866—dispositions *ejusdem generis* with a disposition by adjudication—final dispositions of the *res*—not a mere change of its custody before final disposition. Then comes the phrase "unless otherwise provided for by law." Property seized is, "unless otherwise provided for by law," to remain in the custody of the Collector to abide adjudication, &c. If it be held that the phrase, "unless otherwise provided for by law," has the effect to leave in force the provision as to custody by the Marshal after process, then the provision of the act of 1866 makes no change except to put vessels into the custody of the Collector before and until process. These words, "unless otherwise provided for by law," must be construed in connection with the provision of section 43 of the same act, repealing all "parts of acts conflicting with or supplied by this act." Custody until adjudication, and after as well as before process, is supplied by the act of 1866. It was supplied by previous legislation. Custody after process was by previous legislation given to the Marshal. It is, by the act of 1866, given to the Collector. The former provision for such custody by the Marshal after process conflicts with the new provision as to custody by the Collector after process. "Every affirmative statute is a repeal by implication of a precedent affirmative statute, so far as it is contrary thereto." (Dwarris on Statutes, 673.) The words "unless otherwise provided for by law," cannot be held to embrace the prior provisions by law which are thus in conflict with and supplied by the act of 1866. On the contrary such prior provisions must be held to be superseded and repealed. Nor is the question one which involves the jurisdiction or authority of the Court over the *res* that is prosecuted or its jurisdiction over the suit *in rem*. The property having been seized as forfeited, and the seizure having been adopted by the United States by bringing the suit *in rem* to enforce the forfeiture, the Court has jurisdiction to decree such forfeiture, and jurisdiction and authority to order the property, under the eighty-ninth section of the act of 1799, to be delivered to the claimant on appraisement and bond and the payment of duties, and to cause the property, under the ninetieth section of the same act, if not bonded, to be, when condemned, sold by the Marshal or other proper officer of the Court, even though the property remains in the custody of the Collector until adjudication. The views of Mr. Justice Story and of Chief-Justice Taney, before cited, are sound in reference to a case where in fact the Collector and not the Marshal is to have custody after process. The property is, in contemplation of law, after process, in the custody of the Court, although the Marshal does not take it into his custody, provided it remains in custody, under a seizure for forfeiture, while the proceedings in Court against it are pending. The Collector is its official keeper for the Court, after process, and the Court has, after process, as full control over it in the hands of the Collector, and as full power to compel obedience by the Collector to all orders of the Court respecting it, as if it were in the hands of the Marshal under process. Such appears to have been the view of Judge Betts in respect to custody by the Collector after process under the rules of this Court in regard to summary proceedings *in rem* in behalf of the United States where the matter in demand did not exceed $50; and it is a necessary view in respect to all property prosecuted for forfeiture, where the custody after process is given by statute to the Collector. It follows that not only is the provision of the fourth section of the act of 1792 abrogated by the act of 1866, but the ninth rule in Admiralty, in view of the provision of the act of 1866, does not apply to cases like the present one. Such cases are, in the language of that rule, "otherwise provided for by statute." Such being the interpretation of the act of 1866, what relief is to be granted on the motion in this case? I think the proper course is to amend the alias monition so that it shall command the Marshal to attach the property by leaving with the Collector or other person having the property in custody a copy of the monition, and also a notice requiring such Collector, or other person, to detain such property in custody until the further order of the Court respecting it, and to give due notice, &c. This will be the proper form of monition to be issued in all cases where property is under seizure, is forfeited for violations of the Customs laws, and is in the custody of the Collector or other principal officer of the Customs.

T. Simons, (Assistant District-Attorney,) for the United States; John Sedgwick for the Marshal.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Barnard.

A QUARREL OVER THE PROCEEDS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Theodore D. Jewey vs. *Henry Hart et al.*—The plaintiff in this case was President of the Consolidated Steam-ship Company of South Carolina, whose head-quarters were at Charleston. It was claimed that the Company was formed for the purpose of running the blockade, and supplying the Confederates with provisions. After the war was over, the plaintiff, as alleged, came to New-York, and bought a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, and also a good deal of other property and converted bonds belonging to the Company. This suit is brought to recover the money, and a motion was made today for an injunction to restrain the sale of the real estate and for the appointment of a receiver. This case has already been before the Court on a motion for a receiver, which was denied. At that time the facts were fully published in the TIMES. The motion is now renewed. Judge BARNARD took the papers and reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I. FEB. 16.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

INTERESTING TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

Fanny Schoenwald vs. *Metropolitan Savings Bank.*—The plaintiff deposited with the defendant $100, receiving her bank-book and leaving her signature with the bank for comparison. Some time after, a man called at the bank and presented a written order for $60, purporting to be signed by the plaintiff, at the same time exhibiting the bank-book. The signature to the order was compared with that of the plaintiff in the bank, and adjudged to correspond, and the money was therefore paid and the entry made in the pass-book. Thereafter, plaintiff presented herself at the bank with the pass-book in which the entry was made, and stated that she never authorized the money to be drawn. Now she brings this action to recover the money from the bank. Plaintiff testified that she never authorized the money to be drawn, and that the signature to the order was not hers. On the part of the defendant, two of the officers of the bank proved that when the plaintiff presented herself at the bank the order was shown her and she admitted the signature to be hers. On this point, therefore, there was raised the question of fact as to the genuineness of the order. There was also raised the question of law as to whether under the by-laws of the bank the payment could be deemed a valid one. One section of the by-laws to which the depositor subscribes is that "payments made to persons presenting the pass-book shall be declared good and valid payment to the depositor." Under this section it was contended that the payment was a valid one even if the jury should find the plaintiff's signature to have been a forgery. Judge MONELL, in charging the jury, did not go to the extent of sustaining the theory that payment under such circumstances, if the signature was a forgery, would be valid. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with interest.

M. P. Stafford for plaintiff; George P. Smith for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Curtis.

RUDOLPHE'S LAST GAME—HE WINS BACK HIS JEWELRY AND HIS BREECHES AND $40 BESIDES.

Humphrey vs. *Rudolphe.*—This case, already noticed in the TIMES, was again up for determination. Judge CURTIS having allowed the plaintiff to amend his complaint, he did so by basing his cause of action on an agreement with Mr. Rudolphe to be paid one-third of the profits on a professional tour in the New-England States; also on a claim for reasonable compensation for services rendered in going to Buffalo on the occasion of a match, and for similar services rendered in this City at Apollo Hall, when a game was played between the defendant and Mr. Dion. The defendant denied plaintiff's claim and set up a counter claim amounting to $40, advanced in various small sums to plaintiff. Plaintiff swore that on the exhibition in Providence he was entitled to $6 66; on the exhibition in Boston he was entitled to $33 33. For his services in New-York in the Dion match he thought he should have $50, together with his disbursements on the Buffalo tour, the whole amounting to $172 99. On cross-examination, plaintiff testified that the exhibition given in Buffalo was not given for his (plaintiff's) benefit; he had never asked Rudolphe to give such an exhibition, for every one who knew him knew that he was too close in money matters to do anything of the kind. The defendant, on his part, testified that under the contract to go to New-England the plaintiff had the handling of all the money and had paid himself his one-third out of it; that for services in New-York he owed him nothing, and that in the Buffalo matter he had given him $20 to go there, and was to have given him five per cent. of the profits if he should win the game; that the money alleged to have been spent in Buffalo by plaintiff, must have been spent out of his (defendant's) money, as plaintiff was then without money; and, finally, that after counting up the whole transaction, and payments and advances of money to plaintiff, he (plaintiff,) was in debt to him $40. A number of witnesses was placed on the stand to show that about the time the plaintiff alleged he spent so much money in Buffalo, he was then in distressed circumstances financially, and compelled to borrow small sums from his acquaintances. Among the last-mentioned witnesses was Mr. Deery, the billiard man, who testified, in addition, that the plaintiff told him when he returned from Buffalo that he had lived on the fat of the land, and had spent $170 in about two days; that he, (Deery,) although among the professional opponents of Rudolphe, liked to stand up for him, because he thought him the "nerviest" man he ever saw. Although the billiard-players, and a large portion of the Press were against RUDOLPHE, yet he would always consent to play when the money was put up. To the question whether he would believe the plaintiff on oath, Mr. Deery replied that he would not, because he (plaintiff) had sold out a match game upon which Deery had put up his money.

Mr. Cavanagh testified to Rudolphe having given plaintiff $20 to go to Buffalo, and that subsequently when plaintiff asked for some money to pay a few Buffalo bills, Rudolphe said he owed him nothing, but that he would let him have a little.

This closed the testimony, and after counsel had spent fifteen minutes each in summing up, Judge CURTIS announced his decision in favor of the defendant for the $40 claimed by him. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the American people, the Judge said, to have Mr. RUDOLPHE, a stranger here, fail to receive justice in the Courts.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

MONEY DEPOSITED IN TRUST COMPANIES BY ORDER OF COURT.

Barry vs. *The United States Trust Company.*—Mrs. Barry sued the United States Trust Company for $700, money deposited with them for her use. The Trust Company answer that they received this money by an order of this Court on deposit, under the 122d section of the Code, to abide the event in this Court of a suit between Barry and Coughlin, who had been substituted as defendant, and that they had paid out this money to Coughlin, or his attorney, on an order made in this Court by Judge Curtis. The plaintiff now claims a judgment on that answer, and insists that the order directing the money to be paid was void for want of jurisdiction, inasmuch as the Court has no jurisdiction of actions against administrators, and that the suit against Coughlin was a suit against him as administrator. The Court held that the answer was sufficient; that the Trust Company was the depository of the Court; that if any action could be brought by any party, it would be a suit by Coughlin and Barry jointly against the Trust Company, assuming them to be the depositors, but that they, in fact, were not the depositors; that the deposit was made by the order of this Court, and the Trust Company thereby became the officer of this Court to preserve its deposit until further order; that, the order of the Court having been regularly made on its face, it was a perfect protection to the corporation; that it could not be impeached or inquired into except so far as to see that the order was a genuine order, and had the certificate of the officers of the Court.

For plaintiff, Mr. Haywood; for defendant, Edgar S. Van Winkle.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111¼
1,500 do..........c.111¼
18,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.109⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20, R.,'67.109⅝
9,000 U. S. 5-20, C.,'67.109⅝
19,500 do............109⅝
75,000 do..........s3.109⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 64½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.... 64¼
11,000 do............ 64½
40,000 do............ 64⅜
1,000 Georgia St. 6s... 81¼
2,000 Georgia St. 7s... 89
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 94⅛
10,000 N. C. O. bds..s30. 48¼
5,000 do............ 49⅛
5,000 do............ 49½
5,000 N. C. 6s,S.T.b60. 21
10,000 do............ 20½
15,000 S. Car. 6s, n., Jan. & July...... 59¼
15,000 do.........b30. 59½
1,000 Mo. State 6s...... 90⅝
1,000 do............ 90⅝
5,000 N. C.St.6s,n.b.c. 27¼
2,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '72.105
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 90½
2,000 Erie 4th M....... 95
2,000 C. P. R. G. bds.. 94⅝
5,000 do............ 94⅛
1,000 U. P. R. R. 1st... 81⅛
7,000 U. P. 10s, In..... 71½
2,000 A. & T. H. In.... 75
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 95¼
2,000 Gt. W. 1st M.'88. 87¼
2,000 G. & Chi. 1st.... 98½
2,000 C.&R.I.&P.R.7s 98⅝
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. Bonds........ 89⅛
1,000 C.C. & I.C. 1st... 83⅛
2,000 T. P. & W. 1st, W. Div........ 82
2,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B.105⅛
5,000 Am.D. & Im.Co. 7s........... 96
20 Bank of N. Y.......135
5 Bk. of Commerce..118
20 Cumb. C. & Iron.. 30
100 Q. Mining Co..... 13
200 Quicksilver Pref.. 17
200 Mariposa Pref..... 8½
100 do............. 8¼
5000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs., bet. call...... 25
100 Pa. M. S. S. Co.... 43⅝
15 Wells-Fargo Ex... 40
25 Am. M. U. Ex..... 45⅛
5 U. S. Express..... 43
200 Adams Ex...b. c. 67⅝
25 do............. 68
200 N. Y. C. & H.R.R. 94⅝
300 do. b.c......b3. 94¾
100 do.............. 94⅝
20,000 N.Y.C. & H.Cfs. 90⅛
20,000 do. bet. call.. 90⅝
200 Reading R.R.... 99⅛
100 L. S. & M. S. R. R. 94⅛
100 do. bet call...... 94⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R. R...117⅛
200 U. Pac. R. R..... 21⅝
200 do........b3. 22
3500 do b. call..b3. 22
700 do............ 22
100 do.........s30 22
1100 do............ 22⅛
200 Ill. Cen. R. R.....133
25 do............ 133⅛
7 C. & N. W. R. R.. 76
700 do............ 77
300 C. & N. W. Pref.. 86⅛
400 C. & R. I. b c..b3.107
125 C., C., C. & Ind. R. R. 85⅛
300 do............ 85⅛
200 M. & St. P. Pref.. 74⅝
220 Del.,Lack. & W.R.103⅛
100 A. & T. H. R. R... 28⅛
200 Ohio & Miss. R. R. 35⅛
15 Mor. & Es. R. R.... 89⅛
200 do............ 89⅜
200 Al. & Sus. R. R.... 87⅛
200 C., C. & In. C....s3. 18

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...114
10,000 do. bet. call. 114
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.113⅛
18,600 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.111
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........109⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅛
2,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'67, c.109⅝
5,000 do.........b3.110
500 do.......small.110
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.107⅝
15,000 N. Car. Old Bds. 49⅛
40,000 do............ 49⅛
26,000 N. C. St. 6s,new. 27
15,000 do............ 27¼
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos, Iss......... 90⅛
1,000 N. Mo. 1st M.... 82⅛
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In.... 75½
5,000 Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, West. Div.. 82
10,000 C.,C.&Ind C.1st. 83⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In.. 71⅜
4,000 U. P. R. R. 1st M.. 81⅛
2,000 do............ 81⅛
3,000 C.P.R. gold bds.. 94⅛
100 Mariposa M. Co.... 5⅛
200 Mariposa Pf...... 8
48 W. U.Tel. bet call. 46⅛
100 do............. 46⅞
200 Bruns. City Land. 7⅛
50 Adams Exp....... 67⅝
50 United States Ex.. 43⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H.R.R. 94⅝
100 do.bet. call.s3. 94⅝
500 do............ 94⅝
600 L. S. & M. So. R.. 94⅛
1000 do.bet. call s3. 94⅛
25 Erie R.......... 21⅞
100 Un. Pacific R..... 21⅛
1300 do........... 21⅝
100 Chic. & N. W. R.. 75⅛
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 86
200 Chic. & R. I. R....108⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. R... 53⅛
300 do............ 53⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 74⅛
100 do............ 74⅛
100 do............ 74⅛
60 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 95⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.R..... 35⅛

FRIDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The sales of Gold advanced today to 111½@111⅝ ₱ cent., not on the Foreign advices, which show no change from yesterday, and no alteration in the Bank of England rate of Interest, as then apprehended, but on the stiffness of Exchange on London and the moderate supply of Bills. The rates on London have been advanced to 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent. for sight Bills. The Exchange making at the Cotton ports of the South is coming forward slowly, and at rates that leave the Bankers here no profit unless at the higher drawing terms which they have established today. Even these may not suffice to answer the trade demand for remittance, or in settlement of credits; so that the belief is strengthened in much earlier shipments of Gold Coin in the Spring than usual. In London, Money is no higher in the Open market than at the Bank—2½ ₱ cent. per annum,—and the weekly Bank return of yesterday shows a small gain in Bullion, in place of an expected withdrawal for the Continent. In regard to the prospective export demand for Gold, we may as well refer again to the possible contingency of a considerable portion of the new 5 ₱ cent. United States Loan of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars, going abroad in the Spring. We believe that negotiations to this end are in contemplation between the Secretary of the Treasury and certain Bankers, both for London and for the Continent. To make them decidedly successful, the Public Funds must necessarily approach the market price of Gold, from 3 to 4 ₱ cent. nearer than they rule at present.

The Banks, as well as private money-lenders, are offering loans on call to the Brokers with much freedom at 5 ₱ cent., and some balances have been placed with first-class houses as cheap as 4 ₱ cent. Actual business in the market on the collateral dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and familiar to lenders, is restricted by the dullness of speculation in the Railways.

The Public Funds are steady in prices today on the basis of 110 for the 5-20s of 1867, but the transactions are lighter in amount than earlier in the week. The Pacific Bonds are higher for the Unions and firm for the Centrals, and the price of the Missouri Pacifics are held for 85 ₱ cent. ex-February coupon. There was a fair amount of dealings in the Southern State Bonds, with very few changes from yesterday. In the Railway Stocks the only notable movement was in Union Pacific, which first sold up to 22⅛, and then fell back to 21⅞@21⅞ ₱ cent. The Lake Shore and New-York Central Stocks were a shade better than yesterday, on a moderate business. The Brokers continue their complaints of the want of outside interest in the market, so far as speculative orders are concerned; and but for the fact that past experience contradicts such a conclusion, one would almost be persuaded that active speculation would never return to Wall-street again.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 17.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¾	110
American Gold	111	111⅝
Bills on London 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅜	64¼
New-York Central and Hudson	94½	94⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅜	90⅝
Reading Railroad	99¼	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107
North-west Common	75¾	75¾
North-west Preferred	86¼	86⅜
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74⅜	74⅜
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53½
Lake Shore	94⅜	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅝
Toledo and Wabash	52¼	52⅜
Western Telegraph	46⅜	46⅜
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	88	87½
Union Pacific	21½	21⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

Gold receipts	$775,919 61
Gold payments	1,139,942 19
Gold balance	63,756,573 90
Currency receipts	1,282,602 21
Currency payments	287,849 96
Currency balance	10,645,848 04
Customs	691,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct., reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., '67	110
6 ₱ ct., coup., '81	114	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	10-40 reg	107⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup	110
5-20 coup., '65	110⅛	6s Currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64½	Conn. 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new bds	64¼	Ala. 5s	67
Va. 6s, old	65½	Ala. 8s	99⅛
Va. 6s, new bds	60⅛	Ark. 6s, funded	58⅛
Va. 6s, reg. old	50	Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.Is	57
Ga. 6s	81⅛	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	57⅛
Ga. 7s, new bds	89⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	101⅛
Ga. 7s, ind	82	Ohio 6s, '86	101⅛
Ga. 7s, gold bds	94⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110
N. Car. 6s, old	48⅛	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
N. Car. F. A., '66	39	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
N. Car. new bds	26⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. special tax	20⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s	70	Ind. 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	59⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	106
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	61	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	106
Mo. 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	104⅛
La. 6s	68⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104⅛
La. new bds	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds	74⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds	85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	71⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
California 7s	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅛	Tol. & W. 1st St.L.div.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & Wab. Equip.B.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	89	Tol. & Wab. C. Conv.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Han. & Naples 1st	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	98	Gt. Western 1st, '88	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	98	Gt. Western 1st, '88	87⅛
Erie, 1st Ext	98	Gt. Western 2d, '93	79
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	94	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	91⅛	Galena & Chi. 2d	98
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	98
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	81	Morris & Essex 1st	101⅛
Buf., N.Y.&E., 1st, '77	89	Morris & Essex 2d	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds	100
Harlem, 1st	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Harlem Con.M.&S.F.	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
Albany&Susq. 2d bds.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	P.,Ft.W.&C.7₱c.eq.b.	100
Chi.,Bur.&Q.8₱c.,1st	109	Clev. & Pitts. Con.S.F.	80
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
M'ch.S.&N.I.S.F.7₱c.	100⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	78
Pac. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alton Inc	94
Central Pacific Bonds	94⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol	88⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	71	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	71⅛	Peninsula Bonds	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89⅛
Alton & T. H., 1st	95⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103⅛
Alton & T. H., 2d Pf.	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Alton & T. H., 2d Inc.	74⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil.&St.P. 1 & M.Div.	87⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	92	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92⅛	Chicago & Mil. 1st	92
Chi.&N.W.C.7₱c.con.	88⅛	Joliet & Chicago 1st	105
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	61⅛
Lack. & West. Bds	99⅛	Tol.,Peo.&War.,E.D.	84
Del., Lack. & W., 1st	100	Tol.,Peo.&War.,W.D.	82
Del., Lack. & W., 2d	95⅛	Tol.,Peo. & War. 2d	68⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	90⅛	N.Y.&New-Haven 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and the Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan	130	Park	148
Mechanics'	156	Manuf. & Merchants'	99⅛
America	147	Fourth National	107
City	225	Oriental	160
Phenix	106⅛	Gold Exchange	70
Tradesmen's	149	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	97
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Del. & Hudson Canal	115
Merchants' Exchange	99	Pennsylvania Coal	217
Leather Man'fact'rers	200	American Coal	36
Commerce	117⅛	Spring Mount'n Coal.	30
Mech'ics' Bank'g Ass.	114	Canton Co., Baltimore	72⅛
Broadway	285	Cum. Coal & Iron	29
Ocean	90	Western Union Tel	46⅛
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Mining	12⅛
American Exchange	114	Quicksilver Min. Pf.	17
Pacific	185	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Chatham	168	Mariposa Mining Pf.	8
Bank of N. America	100	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	25
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	22
Peoples'	137⅛	Adams Express	67⅛
Grocers'	116	Wells-Fargo Scrip	1⅛
East River	112	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	45
Market	120	United States Ex	43⅛
Corn Exchange	125	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43⅛
Continental	94		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101⅜
City 6s, new	101⅛	101½
Camden and Amboy	116⅛	116⅝
Pennsylvania Central	59⅝	59⅝
Reading	99⅛	99⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	39⅛	39½
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26⅝
Northern Central	40⅛	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88½

The exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, week ending Feb. 14, were to the currency value of $4,281,530.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 1st of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,343,727	Inc.	£18,105
Public deposits	5,090,016	Inc.	729,180
Other deposits	19,091,253	Dec.	1,103,406
Government securities	12,925,669	Dec.	1,000,000
Other securities	16,829,505	Inc.	848,145
Notes unemployed	12,399,480	Dec.	104,195

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,782,580, being an increase of £288,675; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,873,381, showing an increase of £90,429, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£21,873,381	£19,506,732
Reserve	13,090,801	11,216,312
Notes in circulation	23,782,580	23,290,420
Rate of discount	2½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	91⅛	92⅛
French Rentes	51f. 70c.	73f. 50c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 Lombard-st., London.

We purchase and sell

STERLING EXCHANGE,

ISSUE

COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELERS,

Available in all parts of the world.

EXECUTE ORDERS in SECURITIES,

MAKE

CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY,

and transact any business pertaining to an American Banking-house in London.

We receive deposits of coin and currency, allowing interest, and checks upon us are paid through the Clearing-house.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9½ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 17, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Spirits Turp., bbls.	125
Bees-wax, pks.	5	Resin, bbls.	9,279
Cotton, bales	5,678	Pea-nuts, bags	406
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	100	Cut-meats, pks.	802
Dried Fruit, pks.	341	Pork, pks.	309
Eggs, bbls.	988	Beef, pks.	5,389
Flour, bbls.	9,884	Lard, pks.	1,456
Corn-meal, bbls.	198	Butter, pks.	1,974
Corn-meal, bags	1,600	Cheese, pks.	552
Wheat, bushels	10,180	Tallow, pks.	252
Corn, bushels	31,400	Grease, pks.	288
Oats, bushels	4,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,578
Grass-seed, bushels	3,086	Starch, pks.	1,175
Flax-seed, bushels	182	Spelter, slabs	838
Beans, bushels	357	Sugar, N. O., hhds.	69
R. E. Peas, bags	63	Sumac, bags	388
Hops, bales	98	Tobacco, pks.	683
Hides, number	2,673	Tobacco, hhds.	69
Hides, bdls.	2,464	Tea, half chest	1
Leather, sides	9,274	Whisky, bbls.	745
Moss, bales	12	Wool, bales	177

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Samaria*, for Liverpool—433 pks. Leather, 20 cases Troches, 50 pks. Dried Apples, 50 pks. Mackerel, 10 tons Dye-wood, 50 boxes Bacon, 26 bbls. Tallow, 15 tcs. Lard, 250 lbs. Hams, 999 bales Cotton, 207 tcs. Beef, 18,355 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 406 bbls. Pork, 378 bales Hops.

By the ship *Mikado*, for London—12,905 bushels Wheat, 50 tcs. Beef.

By the bark *Attila*, for Gibraltar—2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 113 hhds. Tobacco, 298 boxes Tobacco, 60 bales Cotton, 10,873 Staves.

By the bark *Noah*, for Odessa—10 logs Mahogany, 3,247 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Lettiston*, for Port Elizabeth, C. G. H.—400 bbls. Bread, 100 boxes Maizena, 38 cases axes, 10 cases Handles, 39 boxes Meats, 500 cases Oil, 20 boxes Hatchets, 200 casks Nails, 157,540 feet Lumber, 24 cases Clocks, 100 bbls. Resin, 8 cases Coaches.

By the bark *Hudson*, for Cadiz—171,480 Staves, 1 Bble, 50 tcs. Lard.

By the ship *Warwick Castle*, for London—2,500 bags Linseed Cake, 546 bags Clover Seed, 14 bbls. Oil, 4,532 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Syrup, 25 cases Paper, 18 cases Picks, 280 casks Sperm Oil, 204 bbls. Resin, 500 bbls. Pork, 62 tcs. Pork, 150 bbls. Beef, 126 tcs. Beef, 100 boxes Bacon, 56 boxes Clocks, 77 cases Lac Dye, 51 cases Machinery, 12 Poles.

ASHES—Pots have been in request and steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls continue inactive at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 650 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been fairly active at firm prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,654 bags, including in this market, 4,203 bags by the British bark *Peter C. Warwick*, 3,500 bags by the British brig *Amelia Wilson*, and 2,951 bags by the steam-ship *Donati*; and at Baltimore, 2,000 bags by the brig *Aquidneck*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, but steady. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@15c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@15c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered more freely for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., leading to more liberal purchases, chiefly for export, though to a moderate extent, for home use; sales, 5,333 bales, (of which 543 bales were to arrive,) including 4,273 bales shippers, 4,030 bales to spinners, and 30 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderately active movement has been noted, quotations remaining unchanged, though toward the close the advantage was in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 9,350 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 300 bales at 14⅝c.; April, 100 bales at 14⅝c.; May, 100 bales at 14 14-16c., 200 bales at 14⅝c.; 200 bales, free on board at Charleston, on private terms. And today, for February, 100 bales at 14⅝c., 100 bales at 14⅝c., 1,100 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 3,100 bales at 14⅝c.; April, 1,100 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14 13-32c., 200 bales at 14 9-16c., 200 bales at 14⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14 23-32c., 200 bales at 14 11-16c.; June, 500 bales at 14⅞c.; July, 400 bales at 15c.; 700 bales, free on board, Mobile, on private terms; 50 bales, free on board, Charleston, on private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: May, 14.78c.; February sold at 14⅝c.; March sold at 14⅝c.; April sold at 14⅝c.; June sold at 14 15-16c.; July sold at 15 1-16c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 5,678 bales, including 70 bales from Galveston, 1,589 bales per rail, 2,940 bales from Norfolk, 449 bales from Newburn, 150 bales from Mobile, 480 bales from Wilmington.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12½	12¾	13
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13¾	14	14¼
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14½	15
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
Good Middling	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	27,131
Receipts last week	30,097
Receipts the preceding week	31,976
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	632,853
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	1,059
Exports since Sept. 1	247,988
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	102,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—The general trade has been slow and unsatisfactory, though values have been fairly supported. An exceptionally good inquiry has been noted for Sal Soda at buoyant prices.

DRY GOODS—A further increase in the dealings in most kinds of seasonable fabrics has been noted with general firmness in values, and, in the instances of domestic Cottons and imported dress goods, an upward tendency and quite moderate offerings. The auction sales have been fairly successful, all really choice stock offered meeting with a prompt market at full rates.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been quiet, but quoted steady at about $2 80 ₱ box. There has been a freer call for Currants, partly on speculative account, on the basis of 9⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales reported, since our last, of about 1,200 casks. Turkey Prunes have been in good request and quoted up to 6⅜c.@7c., gold, in bond, with sales reported of 600 casks. Most other articles quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been only a moderate movement noted in State and Western Flour, since our last, though prices have been quoted lower and somewhat irregular, particularly for shipping and trade brands, which have been offered with most freedom. Family grades have not been abundant, and have been held with comparative confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 30, very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 90; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 25, (with sales of 4,000 bbls. reported at the latter price for the French market;) poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 55@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 90, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 35@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 30
Extra State	6 60@ 7 75
Extra City shipping brands	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 55@ 6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping rates; sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 20@$9 75 for good to choice Extra; $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy do., ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, at $4 35@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been in demand at $3 65@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $3 70@$4 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Southern and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour has been quiet and heavy at $2 75@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 20@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 25@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 65@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN.—The Wheat market has shown rather more animation, holders having manifested more willingness to meet the demand, and having conceded about a cent a bushel on New Spring, in store and afloat, which was most sought after, on the basis of $1 51@$1 51½ for Straight No. 2, in store, and $1 52@$1 54 for prime to choice do., afloat, the latter price last evening, and $1 53 for very choice No. 1, in store. The speculative inquiry was fair, and the export call moderate, the latter mostly for other than English markets. In Old Spring, and Red and Amber Winter Wheat, the movements were not important, though buyers had the advantage as to price. At the close there was more steadiness apparent, with $1 51 bid, chiefly on speculative account, and $1 52 generally asked, for straight new crop No. 2 Spring, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 58@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 56@$1 60, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring, $1 53, in store, very choice; No. 2 Spring, $1 51@$1 54, in store and afloat; Old Spring, part at $1 41½; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 60; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 55@$1 61; White Southern nominally at $1 65@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been purchased moderately in part for export, and opening steadily, but closing less firmly, under freer offerings, particularly of other than prime high Mixed Western, which was not plenty. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at 82c.@85c. for New Mixed Western, closing at about 83c.@84c. for good to strictly prime samples; 82c.@86c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@95c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for odd lots, from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive and weak in price at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been salable and in fair demand at $1 09@$1 13 for Canada West, $1 05 for Western delivered, and 85c.@95c. for State. Sales, 32,500 bushels. Barley-malt continues dull at $1 05@$1 20 for Canada, and 90c.@95c. for State, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request at less firm prices, though the offerings have been rather limited at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 65c.@69c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c.@66c., in store, for new Mixed Western; 67c.@69c. for New State; 67c.@69c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,000 bushels Wheat and 18,355 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; also 4,532 bbls. Flour and 12,905 bushels Wheat, for London.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been dull at old figures; some 50 bales have been sold at 17c. Of Bagging, further sales of 550 bags have been made, to arrive at Boston, at 12½c., gold, in bond.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and firm at $1 20@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 90c.@$1 60 for Short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All kinds rule very quiet but steady, including Manila, 10½c.@10¾c., gold; Jute, 5½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c., currency, ₱ lb.; sales, 200 bales Manila and 200 bales Jute Butts at the quoted figures.

HIDES—Prime stock has been less plenty and held with more confidence, thus checking operations; sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,500 Corpus Christi, and 2,000 Cordovas on private terms; 2,400 Corientes at 22½c., gold; 1,000 green salted Texas, and 600 Central American on private terms.

HOPS—A very moderate trade has been noted in desirable lots within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@5c. for older growths, ₱ lb. Receipts, 98 bales; exports, 378 bales, all to Liverpool.

METALS—No new features of interest have been developed since our last, the general inquiry having been light and values without marked alteration. We have only to add sales of 200 tons Glengarneck Pig-iron at $29 50 ₱ ton; 125,000 lbs. Ingot Copper at 22c.@22½c., chiefly at 22c. ₱ lb.; 30 tons ordinary foreign Pig-lead at $6 20, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; and job lots of Tin Plates at about previous figures.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in quite moderate demand at about former rates; 225 bbls. have been sold, part at auction, at from 60c.@71c. ₱ gallon. Foreign has been dull and unchanged. We quote; Porto Rico nominally at from 40c.@55c.; Cuba, 30c.@35c. for old, and 22c.@42c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 48c.@71c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The reduced stock of Resin available and the increased firmness of holders operated against free movements. The receipts today were liberal, having reached 9,279 bbls., most of which, however, had been previously sold to arrive. Strained was in demand at $2 60, but was generally held at $2 65@$2 70 ₱ 280 lbs. Exports, 3,551 bbls. Tar has been steady, but without further movement of note. Crude Turpentine wholly nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been quite active, opening weak, but closing decidedly stronger; sales, 725 bbls., part to arrive, at from 51½c.@52½c., mostly at 52½c. for merchantable, which was the closing quotation; receipts, 525 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@53½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 50@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been moderate for the leading kinds, and values have been quoted firm, as a rule.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quoted steady, but the dealings in all lines have been on a restricted scale, and the export bidding has shown more or less hesitancy, and want of confidence. The offerings of Oil from first hands have not been large, and there has been no apparent pressure to place stock. Some old contracts have been reported as available at a shade off the regular quotations, but have not been in favor with buyers. The principal holders of Crude, in bulk, have been asking 15c., but some resales of job lots have been again reported as low as 14½c. ₱ gallon, which was about the bidding rate, on account of refiners, for round lots, for early delivery. There was but little call for shipping Crude, the nominal quotations for which were, as before, 13½c.@19c. here, and 13½c.@18½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 600 bbls. today, and 4,730 bbls. for the week. The Creek advices have been of a dull and yielding market, with Upper Road deliveries quoted at $4 20@$4 30, and Lower at $4 35@$4 40, ₱ bbl. Sales and settlements of 3,500 bbls., for early delivery, Lower Road, were reported on private terms. Refined Oil has been quite tame in the local market, with 24⅛c. bid, and 24½c. uniformly asked for Standard White, early delivery. Rumors were current of sales of 5,000@8,000 bbls., but they were not confirmed. At Philadelphia, a moderate movement was noted, mostly for forward delivery, at essentially unaltered figures; sales having been reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 24½c.; 1,500 bbls. do., March delivery, at 24⅝c.; 1,500 bbls. do. April, at 24¾c., and 3,250 bbls. do., May, at 25⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia today were 1,200 bbls., and for the week 7,610 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,000 cases for Gibraltar. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand, and quoted at from 30½c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, with fancy brands prime White at 32½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 7,000 cases. Naphtha has been quiet and nominal, on the basis of 10½c., in shipping order, 15½c. in cases and 5c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull since our last, and the general tendency of prices has been downward. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls. at $22 50 for New Mess, $21 75 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $22 50 for Western Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $22 50 seller March, and $22 75 seller April, May, and June; also for City Mess at $22 50 buyer March. Sales since our last, 1,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and quoted lower within the range of 9½c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c. for Western, and 9¾c.@10¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been in moderately active demand at full rates; sales have been reported of 400 pks. at 14½c.@15½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in less request, and less firm as to price, on the basis of 11c. for Cumberland, 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Rib, and 12c. for Short Clear. Lard has attracted less attention, closing a shade easier, on somewhat freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12½c.@13½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13¼c.@13⅜c. for New Western Steam, and 13¾c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, on private terms, April at 13⅝c.@13¾c., and seller May, on private terms. Beef has been in reduced stock and firm, but not active; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in request at $22@$28 50, Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 180 tcs. Beef Hams continue in moderate request at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@43c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,974 pks. Cheese has been salable and steady at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 552 boxes.

RICE—Has been in fair request in a jobbing way, at former rates, including Carolina at $7 75@$8 75 for inferior to choice, currency, and Rangoon at $3 30@$3 40, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been more active, and steady at 7½c., gold, ₱ lb.; sales 1,204 bags here, and 600 bags to arrive.

SEEDS—A pretty fair inquiry has been noted for prime lots of Clover, but at easier rates, at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,500 bags. Timothy continues quiet at from $6@$6 25 for good to prime, and $6 50 for fancy, ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been inactive; 1,500 bags were reported sold at $2 10, gold, 60 days credit, at Boston.

SOAP—Has been selling to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, at uniform prices, including Castile, at 10¼c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively dull and weak in price since our last; sales, 219 hhds. Texas, New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara at from 7½c.@11½c.; 2/1 hhds. New-Orleans at auction at 7½c.@9¾c., and 458 boxes Havana at 8½c.@10½c., ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in less request and quoted a fraction cheaper, at from 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, at 13⅛c.; White A, 12⅝c.; Yellow C, 12c., cash, ₱ lb., showing a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. from late figures.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅝c.@9⅛c., for Prime; also 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO.—A rather freer movement has been noted in this line, since our last, at about steady prices; sales, 470 hhds. Kentucky at 6⅛c.@12c.; 57 cases, 1870, Connecticut at 17½c.; 137 cases, 1870, Pennsylvania on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 35c.@55c. for old; 200 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05; 150 bales new crop Yara on private terms. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Frosted lugs	5¾c.@ 6¼c.	—@—
Lugs	7c. @ 7½c.	7¾c.@ 8¼c.
Common to medium leaf	7¾c.@ 8¼c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Good to medium leaf	8½c.@ 9¼c.	9¼c.@10c.
Fine to medium leaf	9½c.@10½c.	10¼c.@11c.
Selections	11c. @12c.	11¾c.@12½c.

Seed-leaf Tobacco—Old Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@35c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 18c.@20c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@14c.; average lots, 16c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@35c. *Havana Tobacco*—New Crop Common, 77½c.@82½c. currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I. Cut, 87½c.@90c., currency; II. Cut, $1 10, currency; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 16c.@19c. in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond; bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at a shade easier prices, with sales reported since our last of 170 bbls. at 93c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 745 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been even more satisfactory for desirable grades, which have been offered with reserve, on a firm and buoyant market, the general tendency of prices being upward.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement noted in a few lines, but nothing like general activity. The offerings of Cotton and Lard have been liberal, mostly for Liverpool, at rates which show no further change of moment; of Grain, Bacon, and other Provisions, restricted. There has been rather more call for room for Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Clover-seed; and some inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum trade. In other respects, the market has been tame and devoid of features of interest. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,400 bales Cotton at ¼d.@11-32d., mainly at ¼d. for compressed, by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, the latter rate mostly for Cotton to arrive, ₱ lb.; 22,000 bushels Wheat and 5,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 bbls. Pork, by steam, chiefly at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef, by do., at 7s. ₱ tierce; 2,600 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 23s.; 450 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@40s.; 1,800 boxes Cheese, by do., at 45s.; 90 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For London, 7,810 bushels Wheat, (rumored,) by sail, at 5½d. ₱ bushel, and 200 tcs. Beef at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a North German bark, of 380 tons register, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d., and if to the Continent, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; a bark, of about 450 tons register, with a cargo of Petroleum, (rumored,) on private terms; and a North German bark, with Resin and Spirits Turpentine, also rumored, from Wilmington, at 4s. 6d.@7s., respectively. For Antwerp, by steam, via Glasgow, 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 60s. ₱ ton. For Bremen, 700 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Gottenburg, a Norwegian brig of 220 tons register, with Cotton, at ⅝d., gold, ₱ lb. For Gibraltar and orders, a Spanish bark of 366 tons register, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d., and, if direct to Leghorn, at 4s. 10½d.; a British brig of 231 tons register, with about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 3d., and, rumored, a Swedish brig, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d.@6s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar direct, 60 hhds. Tobacco and a considerable quantity of Light Hogshead Staves, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 17, 1871.

Prices of horned Cattle were a fraction less on this forenoon than they have been for the past days of the current week. This depression was due to the miserable appearance of the cattle on sale. Nothing could look more harassed and weather-beaten than they did. Horned Cattle ranged from common to fair, and sold from 12c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. net weight, on an average, of 55½ lbs. to the cwt. Sheep continue steady at fair rates. This is chiefly in consequence of the quality being in the aggregate good, so that ready sale is certain; prices range from 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Hogs are dull; supply somewhat exceeds the demand; quality rather coarse; prices from 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; general sales, 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MACPHERSON sold for selves 198 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 20 Steers, Canadas, lean and coarse, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. J. M. DOLBY sold for self 31 Steers, Illinois common cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 17 Steers, Illinois ordinary cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., all round; also 53 Steers, Illinois common cattle, from 13½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for S. W. ALLERTON, 123 Steers, Illinois medium cattle, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 187 Steers, Illinois common cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HOUVER sold 184 Indiana Sheep, coarse and lean, at 5¼c. ₱ lb., average weight 88 lbs. ₱ head. Three cars of Sheep, due to above firm, to be on sale to-morrow.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 35 Sheep, very choice, weight 2,700 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 380 Sheep, weight 31,280 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 15,970 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 190 Sheep, 15,240 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 205 Sheep, poor quality, weight 12,810 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 10,540 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 103 Sheep, weight 7,320 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 122 Sheep, weight 12,440 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. All foregoing lots were Ohios; 303 coarse Indiana Sheep, average 89 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 801 head of horned Cattle, 1,162 Hogs, 2,642 Sheep, arrived in 78 cars; 3 cars of Sheep due this day.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Marlowe, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Fowler.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—MONEY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
KING JAMES IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Anderson and Miss Pateman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—RICHELIEU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE ELFIN STAR. Leading character by Miss Effie Johns.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JANE EYRE. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Artists: Miss Marie Krebs, Miss Henrietta Beebe, Messrs. S. B. Mills and L. Dachau.
EVENING at 8 o'clock—LECTURE BY REV. DR. WISE. Subject: "Jesus of Nazareth."
SUNDAY EVENING—MEMORIAL CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Anna Bishop, Mme. Marie Seebach, Miss Pauline Canissa, and Messrs. Candidus, Remmerts, Fritsch, and others.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Under the direction of Mr. J. M. Wehli.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. By the Ricardo Musical Club.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss Nettie Sterling, Messrs. Geo. Simpson, A. Wehli, Warren, Bristow and others.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

In the British House of Commons, last night, a resolution was offered that it is the duty of neutral Powers to interpose to procure such moderate terms of peace as may restore tranquillity to Europe and independence to France. The debate showed that those friendly to the Government felt England's position to be one of selfish isolation, and that Prussia was already contemptuous in her tone toward her. The Paris *Figaro* reports the terms of peace to be demanded to be the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and a portion of the Department of Doubs, with a money indemnity, and the Germans to hold the arms they have captured. A London dispatch says M. FAVRE has gone to Bordeaux, to return with Deputies to negotiate peace. The same dispatch says all exactions made by the Germans, except in the way of punishments, will be reckoned in the general war indemnity. The German demand upon the Seine Inferieur has been reduced by two-thirds of the original amount by the Emperor WILLIAM.

The majority of the Committee of the French Assembly is said to be favorable to the proposed appointment of M. THIERS as Chief Executive. M. GREVY has assumed the Presidency of the Assembly. The debates have been acrimonious between the Conservatives and Republicans. Double guards have been placed at the entrance to the Chamber, which has created some irritation. One Deputy remarked that as he had to pass through several lines of armed men he should in future come armed himself.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

It was officially reported last night in the British House of Commons, that the Anglo-American Commission is not authorized to settle the existing difficulties, but to determine the mode of adjustment; and that if the Mixed Commission preferred, the British claims would also be subjected to it....The Italian Chamber further discussed the Papal Guarantees bill on the 16th, and adjourned to March 1. The Queen of Spain is ill at Nice....Chevalier ANTOINE DE SCHMERLING has been elected President of the Austrian Upper House....The Greek Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment against the accomplices of the Marathon bandits, and the Englishman NOEL will be put on trial for murder. M. CUNOLENSKY has been appointed Greek Minister of War. The Roumanian Senate has voted entire devotion to Prince CHARLES, and co-operation in the acts of the Government.

CANADA.

A brief discussion took place in the Dominion Parliament on Thursday night relating to the High Commission and the Canadian fishery question, and it was agreed that a motion which would bring the subject and the correspondence before the House, should be made on Monday or Tuesday next, in order that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD should fully understand the wishes of the Canadian representatives with regard to the terms of settlement. In opening the Prince Edward's Island Legislature on Thursday, the Governor alluded to the fishery question, and said that the question of excluding United States vessels from the colony had been referred to the Imperial Government, and a reply had been received which led to a removal of the prohibitory restrictions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up soon after the opening of the session, and considered up to the hour of adjournment, but not disposed of. The discussion was on the question of the admission as evidence in the Court of Claims of a Presidential pardon. Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, first moved an amendment repealing the provision inserted in the Legislative Appropriation bill last year admitting such pardon as evidence. This being rejected, after a long debate, by 19 against 32, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to repeal that proviso in the law proposed to be repealed by Mr. SAWYER, which makes a pardon conclusive evidence in the Court of Claims that the person who presents it is guilty of whatever offense is recited in the pardon, unless upon its reception he entered a written protest to the contrary. This, after a longer discussion, was carried by the casting vote of the Vice-President in its favor. Before this bill was taken up, Mr. HOWE, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, defended the action of that Committee with regard to the Red River cotton claim. A petition was presented by Mr. CONKLING from citizens of New-York for the establishment of homeopathy in the National University at Washington, and asking the recognition of homeopathic surgeons among examining surgeons.

The House spent part of its time on the Army Appropriation bill, and part on District of Columbia business. The former was not disposed of. The debate was exceedingly warm and somewhat personal. The principal point discussed was the use of the military in State elections. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill creating a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for next Monday. An evening session of the House was held, at which the bill to establish a system of national education was discussed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate, yesterday, was one by Mr. GENET, to incorporate "Wild"-avenue Railroad Company, for the construction and operating of a five-track elevated railway around portions of New-York by steam or compressed air, and to widen West-street and lay out a riverside avenue 150 feet wide. Various bills were reported, and others were passed, and after a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned to Feb. 27. The Assembly, also, after passing a large number of bills, reporting others, and introducing a fresh supply of new ones, adjourned till Feb. 27.

GENERAL.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund held their final session yesterday, in Philadelphia. Resolutions of respect for the memory of Admiral FARRAGUT were passed, and Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART, of Virginia, and Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, of Louisiana, were elected to fill vacancies in the Board. After acting on business suggested by the General Agent, the Board adjourned till June, 1872. A special meeting will be held in Nashville in October next.

A letter from Rev. Dr. VINTON to the President is made public, in which the reverend gentleman earnestly advocates the acquisition of San Domingo as a *sanitarium*, and gives several reasons of a political and commercial nature for annexation.

Two saw-mills, two sash and blind factories, a flouring-mill, a woolen-mill, and several smaller manufactories, were burned in Brunswick, Me., yesterday morning, together with part of a toll-bridge, connecting the town with Topsham.

A stage was robbed between Cloverdale and Headsburg, Sonoma County, Cal., by three highwaymen on Thursday. The express box of WELLS, FARGO & CO. was taken, but none of the passengers were disturbed.

All work on the Hudson River State Hospital has ceased, owing to the lack of funds. Nearly 200 men are thus thrown out of employment. The building is not half finished.

A Poughkeepsie dispatch says it has been ascertained that the accident near Greenbush, on the Hudson River Railroad, was caused by the spreading of the rails, and that detectives had discovered that the spikes had been drawn from one of the rails.

A telegram from Havana says a vessel reports from the eastern end of the island she saw on the 2d a war steamer off the Haytian coast, which it is supposed was the United States steamer *Tennessee*.

Truly Great Property-Owners.

The high character of Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY has been so often vouched for by highly respectable citizens, that it cannot but be an object of satisfaction to us all to think that the great triumvirate promise to be the greatest land-owners in the country before many years are over. When we have thrown out a gentle hint, once or twice, that Mr. TWEED and his friends have made a little money the last few years by picking and stealing, we have been told that we were wrong, and that the innocent gentlemen have grown rich by "legitimate speculations in real estate." We admit at once that they are very advantageously placed for such speculations. If a new street is to be made, or an old one widened or extended, they know all about it beforehand, and can select the best lots for themselves or their friends long before the "outsiders" are allowed to come into the market. In the same way, directors of the Erie Railroad have ere now operated in Erie stocks in anticipation of certain movements, which they had decided upon, but of which the general public was carefully kept in total ignorance. This is "legitimate speculation" in the eyes of many of "our most respectable citizens." We have no doubt that PETER COOPER and MOSES TAYLOR cordially approve of this way of doing business. At any rate, they approve of the men who *do* business in that way.

If there could be any doubt as to the motives and intentions of our respected rulers, the very great hold they are getting over some of the most valuable property in the City might give rise to uneasiness. The ASTORS will be insignificant persons by and by compared with TWEED and SWEENY, at the rate they are now going on. If there is to be any limit to dear Mr. TWEED's "legitimate speculations," it must be a limit created by himself, for nobody else has any control over it. He knows what property is going to be improved, and he can buy it at a cheap rate and sell it at a dear one, and add the proceeds to the ten millions or so which a Democratic paper informs us he already possesses. There are no two men in New-York at this moment who have so many opportunities of becoming the absolute masters of this City, (even if they are not so now,) as TWEED and SWEENY. We all know that JAMES FISK, JR., once boasted in a convivial moment, to one of the companions of his ennobling pleasures, that he could, if he liked, have New-York renamed "Fiskville." But he had some pity upon us, and since then the Fiskian star has rather paled in lustre. What has happened to it we do not know—perhaps spontaneous combustion; but everybody can see that it is going out. FISK has had a sort of third and last warning from his Tammany associates, and has even been moved to make public demonstrations of his desire to live like a decent man—a circumstance which, if we had a Dr. Cumming among us, would certainly be held to indicate the approaching pouring out of the seventh vial. When FISK is seen doing penance as the head of a respectable household, it is difficult to believe that the end of all things is not drawing near. At any rate, there he is under a cloud, and we very much doubt whether he would be again allowed to address a public meeting while Mr. AUGUST BELMONT sat in the chair. The chances are that New-York will be rechristened Tweedopolis, and that the scions of the House of TWEED will condescend to prescribe laws for New-York—the formality of a Legislature counting for nothing—from the drawing-rooms of "palatial residences" built with other people's money.

Now this, as we have said, would be very awkward if we could entertain the slightest doubt about the integrity of Mr. TWEED and his associates. But, happily, our minds may be at ease on that score. Our illustrious rulers have received a clean bill of health from gentlemen of the acuteness and sagacity of PETER COOPER and MOSES TAYLOR, not forgetting Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. We observe that some of our contemporaries fly into a great rage whenever we make the most distant allusion to these gentlemen, but we hope there is no harm in mentioning their names thus respectfully. We say, then, that if PETER COOPER and MOSES TAYLOR are not utterly deceiving us, it must be a good thing to have TWEED and SWEENY gaining this rapid mastery over the City—just as it has been proved to be good for the French to have the Germans take Paris. Undoubtedly the Broadway extension, and the Madison-avenue extension, and other extensions still to come, are designed in the first instance to increase the revenues of the distinguished houses of TWEED and SWEENY. But since these men are all that rulers should be, why should we object to their power? Why envy them their riches? After all, they do not keep everything themselves. Only on Thursday last at Albany they dispensed, in the most liberal manner, large sums among Republican members of the Legislature, and asked for nothing more than a vote in return—and what a trifle a vote would be to quarrel about! Live and let live is the Tweedian motto, especially at Albany. Pick out your best man and put him at your head, is said to be the true principle of government, and of course the people of New-York State and City have acted upon it, or HOFFMAN would not now be Governor, and TWEED and SWEENY practical Dictators—for it is useless to stick to the language or titles of the Constitution in assigning them their places. The Madison-avenue extension would have been called a barefaced swindle a few years ago, but are we never to grow wiser as we grow older? If newspapers threaten to expose the job, clap one or two of the writers on the Commission—that's the way to bamboozle the public in these days. But if we come to talk of the public, what right has it to complain of TWEED? If it disliked him very much it might get rid of him. As it keeps him where he is, with what justice can it complain that he turns to good account his opportunities for making money? Will not a hen pick up barley when you strew it on the ground? Every fowl of the air and every beast acts after its kind. What nonsense it is, then, to abuse TWEED for doing that which you put him there to do! Only give him a street opening, a good comfortable street opening, and he is happy—he asks for no more. Long life, then, to the dynasty which he is founding. May it endure as long as the degradation of moral sense, and the absence of a true feeling of patriotism, in a community which ought to be as great and respected as it is rich and free.

Sectarian Bigotry.

The recent causeless attack on an important City charity in the Legislature, upon its application for an annual appropriation, and the protest of the leading Baptist clergy against receiving an appropriation for a Baptist hospital, call for a careful consideration from the general public of the principles on which such appropriations should be made. It is manifest that a school for a particular sect should claim or receive no help from the State Legislature, on the reasonable grounds that the State does not wish to encourage particular forms of religious belief, and has provided schools for all. The separation of Church and State in matters of education is a cardinal American principle. If, for instance, "Grace Church" chooses to open a school in New-York for Episcopalian children, where Episcopal lessons are taught and forms used, she is at perfect liberty to do so, but the City or State can rightly decline to aid her. So if the Catholic Cathedral founds a school, in which only Catholic children attend, and the doctrines or ceremonies of the Church are taught, the founders cannot expect aid from the Legislature or the Common Council.

But in dealing with another class of institutions, the principle and practice are different. Wherever evils are very widespread, and so deeply rooted that no public provision can easily remove them, the custom in all civilized nations has been to assist private individuals who are associated for the purpose of reducing them. In such cases it is of no consequence to the State as such whether the charities be denominational, sectarian, or not, but only whether they are adapted for their object, and are responsibly administered. Take the immense evils, for instance, arising from the class of abandoned and criminal children in our large cities. Public institutions, in whatever countries, have never been able to fully cure or remove the sufferings and dangers from this class. A union of private and public elements in charities for these children is undoubtedly more beneficial to the general interests.

Accordingly if, for instance, the Catholics unite and found a "Protectory" for neglected and criminal children, or the Jews erect an asylum for the same, or the Methodists open a reformatory, it is of no consequence to the Legislature that their peculiar tenets are taught there. This body knows that notwithstanding all that sectarians can do, the evil will still be beyond private or public remedy. Its interest is that these children shall not become burdens to the public, or grow up enemies to society. Whether they are trained as Catholics or Protestants, Episcopalians or Methodists, is immaterial. The general practice, then, has been to assist such benevolent private efforts, without inquiring into their denominational character. The only condition applied is that they should be honestly and fairly administered, and subjected to State supervision. The proper conclusion is, that no sect, or church, or private association should hesitate to apply for aid for such enterprises.

But, considering these well-recognized principles, we hold that the character of the present so-called "investigation" into a well-known Protestant charity—the Children's Aid Society—is not defensible. Its managers ought not to be put on the stand and examined as to whether "they call in Protestant ministers to their lodging-houses," or whether they teach Protestant dogmas, or what religious influence they exert. This is of no consequence to the Legislature. Nor should a leading charity like this, with our most respected citizens at its head, be compelled, at much trouble and expense, to put in answers to baseless slanders and current rumors among persons of doubtful character. Thus far in the "investigation," scarcely any direct evidence has been presented. Whatever is doubtful or has been questioned, should, of course, be investigated; but mere hearsay, or scandal, or opinion, or tattle, ought to be rigidly excluded.

The prosecution is, on the face of it, dictated by malicious personal motives, and is, apparently, mainly supported by Mr. NORTON, who has presented a bill to the Senate peculiarly odious to the Protestant sentiment of the State. The affair has, to the public, the disagreeable appearance of a sectarian persecution. And yet we have no question that the many noble-minded Catholics who support such excellent charities as the "Protectory," are equally opposed to it with ourselves. They can readily understand how unjust would be a case brought against the "Protectory" on frivolous grounds. They know that no Committee in either House in Albany would entertain such baseless charges against it for half an hour. It is due, however, to the Committee to say that thus far they have acted with entire impartiality. Whatever may be Mr. TWEED's sins, we do not charge him with any special animus toward Protestant charities. We trust that the final decision in the case will be rendered in accordance with its true merits.

Virtue and Its Price.

Everybody admits that it is very desirable to have "pure and wholesome water," and section one of the bill passed by the Assembly on Thursday afternoon, promises us an "inexhaustible" supply thereof. But when a fresh quantity of the desirable fluid is to be forced upon us by means that are neither "pure" nor "wholesome," and when the only thing about it of which we are absolutely certain is that it will furnish an "inexhaustible" stream of jobbery, it may occur to a discerning people that we have bought our water too dear. We can hardly imagine that even the most verdant of rural Democrats give TWEED credit for having any higher aims than personal and party ones in the preparation of the present bill. The "Boss," though possessing naturally a somewhat torpid intellect, has just enough of average penetration to be able to make a good bargain somewhat in advance of the time when its fruits will be required. The preliminary acquisition of the lakes in Putnam and Dutchess Counties in a private speculation, and at an exceedingly low figure, was the first move of the great political huckster. Then came the tempting intimation that, as the City was likely to want this little property, he would consent to let them have it for some $30,000. The profit was almost big enough to build a "palatial stable," but, previous precedents being taken into account, was not so unreasonable as might have been expected. As the project matured, however, the "Boss" began to perceive that he would simply be wasting a splendid opportunity by allowing the lakes to go so cheaply, and as, in any case, it was to be merely a question of buying votes, he resolved to put his hand a little deeper into the public pocket and make a grasp at $200,000. Having secured his private interests so satisfactorily, it would not be difficult to show the great benefits which the party would derive from the transaction. The public parks, even under the best management, could not be made a paradise of repeaters for ever. "Fresh fields and pastures new" must be secured for the Tammany lambs to browse over against election day, and where could a better retreat be found for thousands of trusty naturalized citizens, ready to vote early and often, than amid the rural shades of Putnam, Dutchess, and Westchester—where, secure from all prying observation, the Tammany laborer might dally for long Summer days with hod and pickax, and live in the cheerful prospect of accumulated months of making believe to toil? Then, of course, there were jobs relating to pipes, aqueducts, reservoirs, and what not, which would satisfy the hungry crowd of Tammany officials, and so render the business an exhaustless source of benefit to all the myrmidons of the Ring.

In so calculating and scheming, TWEED and Tammany did their best. But what shall be said of the twenty-two renegade Republicans who aided them in carrying out this nefarious scheme? Some little apology may be urged in favor of the Democrat who gives up to party what he owes to his personal honor. But for the Republican who deliberately aids in pushing through one of the most corrupt and high-handed pieces of legislation that has emanated from a corrupt Ring, what verdict can be meted out other than the condemnation and contempt of every honest man? What avails a crusade in favor of honest Government and faithful public service, if the only party from whom reform is to be expected retains in its ranks men who can be bought and sold, for any job, however nefarious? The irresponsible proceedings with reference to the transfer of real estate, sanctioned by the new bill, and which it was vainly attempted to modify by certain regulative amendments, are as much an outrage upon the vital principles of republican government as they are upon the individual rights of those to be immediately affected by them. It was the duty of every legislator, without distinction of party, to resist clauses so arbitrary. To the shame of the rural Democracy, there was but one man found courageous and honest enough to oppose them to the last; and, to the disgrace of the Republicans, there were twenty-two who responded to the Tammany whip, and demonstrated the perfect omnipotence of the New-York Ring for the rest of the session. To this complexion all divided allegiance brings us at last. The Tammany Republicans of the City have their counterparts at Albany, and both are equally a disgrace to their party, and form the main obstacle in the way of good government. So long as such men are tolerated, the giving and taking of bribes must remain among the most powerful of political forces, and the public must be plundered to a corresponding extent.

The "Three Stone Heads."

Recent discoveries in Eastern Oregon appear to confirm the speculations which assign great antiquity to the residence of man on the American Continent. The so-called Aztec remains found in New-Mexico, and the various evidences of human agency traced through mining operations in California, have already been described in these columns. The march of discovery now seems to have turned northward, and Oregon has begun to furnish to the geologist and the antiquarian materials for the development of science. Among other interesting relics lately found in Oregon, what are known as the "three stone heads" have attracted much attention, and are now being widely discussed. These are heads of extinct animals, not men, and so can furnish only collateral data of an ethnological character. They are, nevertheless, extremely interesting, and their discovery may prove of important service in constructing the history of American zoölogy.

The "Three Stone Heads" were found imbedded in stone in the Cascade Range, near Mount Hood, in Eastern Oregon. They are pronounced by the best local authorities to be older than Mount Hood itself, to have been formerly fifteen hundred feet below the surface, and to have been uncovered by the slow action of a mountain ravine through which had flowed the freshets of thousands of years. The heads belong to an extinct race, and appear to have been allied with a species now widely separated. They had the teeth of ruminants with tusks. One of them must have been something like the camel and something like the tapir, and is said to be entirely new to science. The second head is supposed to be of the same species as the first, but there is doubt on this point, because it consists of little more than the cast of a side face, and, moreover, has been much abraded by long action of water and exposure to air. The third specimen is a head of totally different shape from the others, and its species is also not yet determined. It is, however, affirmed with confidence to have belonged to a different species, and to a much larger animal than the others. In the same region of country other animal remains have likewise been found. Among these are the teeth and fragmentary bones of the rhinoceros, the fragments denoting the existence of two species—the tapir and peccary—and a creature of different form, but closely allied to the horse.

These Oregon fossils are asserted by some to be of a similar character to those which have been already found in what are called the "Bad Lands" of Nebraska. The territory whence they have been taken has, at all events, almost identical characteristics. The original surrounding rock, that is to say, is of the miocene or middle tertiary period; it is supposed to have been sediment, originating in the deposit from fresh-water lakes, and the surrounding region was once environed by majestic forests, in which the palm, grew to vast size, and were accompanied by tropical trees, shrubs and plants. The theory is that these lakes were ultimately drained off to the sea. Rivers like the Colorado at the South, and the Columbia at the North, furnished the channels for this drainage. These channels, in course of time, were cut down lower and lower, until what was once the lake beds became a high and barren waste. In the different geological periods, different animals existed, and traces of many of them have been found. At various epochs, later than that of these stone heads, the camel and the elephant flourished in the same region, as well as other curious beasts, which belong altogether to the past.

With the accumulation of material like these new-found relics, the resources of science will, of course, be increased for the determination of the stupendous problems connected with the origin of species. Whether the ancient view of a distinct creation in each instance, the Darwinian view of the development of various types from the same original one, the theory of "evolution" through the unfolding of one species into another, or the theory of special providence—creating species for special fields—is to be sustained or exploded by the progress of discovery, we may conjecture but cannot decide. It is assumed that the discoveries made in the great Columbia Valley must be of immense consequence to the prosecution of the inquiry. The reason for this is manifest. That valley contains the whole of the geological record. The Rocky Mountains, it is held, were the first new barrier to the Pacific Ocean; then the Blue Mountains, then the Cascade range, and lastly the Coast range. To the regions beyond these successive ranges the sea has never gone back since the cretaceous period, as is shown by the total absence of shells. The "Three Stone Heads," then, come from a most interesting section, and one which may be expected in time to supply other valuable links to the great chain of geological and ethnic discovery.

MINOR TOPICS.

We now know the Rev. H. WARD BEECHER's opinion of the controversy with regard to Mr. DAVID D. FIELD. He substantially decides against Mr. FIELD. He says, *inter alia*, that "no lawyer has a right to undertake business which obviously tends to the public detriment. No man has a right to lend his services in any form to undertakings hostile to honesty and injurious to society." Now if the Erie "undertaking," as at present managed, does not come under that category, it would puzzle a "Philadelphia lawyer" to decide what would. How does Brother SHEARMAN like the above opinion of his pastor?

A correspondent thinks that a *mandamus* might be applied for to compel Controller CONNOLLY to issue his report. We fancy we see a sane lawyer going into Court before Judge BARNARD, who never uttered a word which might not have proceeded from Chief-Justice MARSHALL (*vide* W. O. BARTLETT), on any such errand. Or, perhaps, it might be well to try the experiment with Judge CARDOZO, in "Room 13." It would at least afford an afternoon's merriment at that haunt of festive spirits in Broadway, where worthy Judges can study law and precedents under the influence of a few lively stimulants.

The letter which we publish today from a London correspondent has something in it to interest all our readers. The curious plots which are going on for gaining possession of the Government of France have never been so clearly indicated before, and the information which our correspondent affords concerning the present state of English politics may be thoroughly trusted. The literary news is also very interesting, and we hope we may be allowed to say that "internal evidence" alone would prove the letter to come from a man who knows what he is writing about.

The *Nation* makes some very fair comments on the "Recollections" recently published by Mr. THURLOW WEED. It points out that the articles are very interesting, and contain really valuable contributions to political history—while the mistakes in them are obviously mere slips of the memory, such as any man not gifted with infallibility might easily make. No one who is disposed to be just can doubt that Mr. WEED is a most truthful man—that has been one of his great characteristics all his life, and he is probably too old to change his nature now. It is his good faith and straightforwardness which have made for him so many attached friends in all parts of the State. Very few men who deal with facts stretching over a large number of years fail to make some mistakes; let anybody point out the historian who is an exception to that rule. Mr. WEED's reminiscences are corroborated in all vital points by hundreds of his contemporaries, and it is only to be hoped that his health will permit him to go on with the work of which he has thus far presented mere scattered fragments.

How many more accidents are there going to be on the Hudson River Railroad? People who are obliged to travel just now on that line would probably rather "fight it out" on some other, for the permanent way appears to be in miserable condition in many places, and the men employed on the road seem to have made up their minds to sleep through the remainder of the Winter. A journey to Albany is rather more perilous than a voyage round the world. We hope, we fervently hope, that Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY do not travel often on this railroad.

Instead of casting Erie adrift as the respectable organs of their party advise, the Democracy of this State seem bent upon making a closer league with FISK, GOULD & CO. It is even stated that should the Legislature send to the Governor any repealing act bearing upon the bill of 1869, he will take the opportunity in vetoing it to defend his conduct in signing the measure in virtue of which the Erie Ring exists. Perhaps the next best thing to having the nefarious Directors' Classification act expunged from the statute-book, would be to have it as unmistakably indorsed by Gov. HOFFMAN as it is by the bulk of his party supporters. We should then have an end of the attempts to place our ingenuous and high-toned Governor on both sides of the fence on this question. One section of the party—by far the smaller one—condones his fault by ascribing it to a misapprehension of the real purport of the bill. From the other he obtains all the approbation and support resulting from its actual signature. This is a species of double-sided reputation that may be eminently profitable to Gov. HOFFMAN, but is—or ought to be—exceedingly unsatisfactory to the public, and the sooner it is put an end to the better.

If the President of the French National Assembly is unmistakably Republican, the Vice-Presidents are no less unmistakably monarchist. MARTEL, VILET and MALEVILLE are disciples of M. THIERS, and the two last held Ministerial positions under LOUIS PHILIPPE. BENOIST D'AZY—a man of seventy-four—is one of the old Legitimists, and had a place in the Administration of CHARLES X. Of a piece with these selections is the opening of the first act in the momentous drama of the third Constituent Assembly. This may really be called the test measure of the entire session, since, if M. THIERS be intrusted with the Executive power, it can only mean that the Assembly have resolved upon peace, and that they are strongly inclined to prepare the way for an Orleanist restoration.

There is a delicious amount of irony in the circular relating to clearing snow off the sidewalks, just issued by the chief of the Ordinance Bureau. "Owners and occupants" of houses and lots are gravely reminded of the obligations they are under—first to remove the snow off the sidewalks within four hours after its fall, and second—of their duty to "level the snow and ice in front of his or their premises in such manner as will admit of the convenient passing of horses, sleighs and carriages." What is to be done when a thaw comes the City ordinances do not define, but any one who has traveled over any of the down-town streets, on either side of the line of Broadway, during the last two days can testify to what really happens. The railroad companies have succeeded with moderate success in clearing the snow from the inside of their tracks—the street contractor has simply done nothing at all. Private citizens being only required to "level" the snow in the centre of the street, and the public cleaning being a perfect sham, the consequences to pedestrians have been about equally disagreeable and dangerous. Here a frozen ridge projects above a surrounding mass of churned snow, slush and mud, and there an inviting smoothness only tempts the passenger into a deep quagmire. The approaches to Washington Market, and to the Brooklyn and Jersey ferries, have been of a kind that no other civilized community under the sun would have tolerated for a single day.

The Paris *Figaro* is hardly an authority entitled to much credence on such a subject as the German terms of peace. The cession of Alsace and German Lorraine, with a slice off the department of Doubs—probably to admit of the proper acquisition of Belfort—and the payment of a sum equal to over one thousand millions of dollars in gold, scarcely bears out the "comparative moderation" hinted at in a previous telegram. The fact that the contributions levied by the German officers in the various departments are to be reckoned in part payment, will greatly reduce the actual sum to be paid, but even then the latest estimate of indemnity appears somewhat extravagant.

Minnesota has lately shown a disposition to repudiate her obligation to protect certain State railroad bonds, for which a guarantee is alleged to have been obtained under delusive pretenses. The discussion of the subject in the Legislature was made the occasion of a very exhaustive speech by EX-GOV. SIBLEY, in which a conclusive case is made out in favor of the validity of the obligation. The case is an instructive one, in so far as it illustrates the danger of entering, without very mature deliberation and full examination of the subject, into such guarantees as Minnesota contracted on behalf of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company. Once entered into, public opinion will sustain EX-GOV. SIBLEY in his conclusion that "the honor of the State requires the speedy settlement of the question in a manner which will secure to the holders of such bonds what is fairly and equitably due them."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TODAY.

Two piano matinées will be given today, Mr. WEHLI playing at the Union League Theatre, and Miss MARIE KREBS performing at Steinway Hall. At Association Hall the usual popular concert will take place. There will be day performances at all the theatres, "Money" being acted at Wallack's. Besides the concert at Association Hall this evening, there will be a promenade concert by the Seventh Regiment Band at the Armory.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

We again call attention to the concert which takes place to-night at Association Hall, and which presents unusual claims to consideration. It is given in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Sunday-school, West Twentieth-street. The list of artists who are to appear includes some of the most eminent and attractive professionals among us. Among the rest who will take part in the programme are Mme. Anna Bishop Schultz, soprano; Miss Antoinette Sterling, contralto; Mr. J. M. Wehli, the distinguished pianist; Mr. Geo. Simpson, the popular tenor; Mr. Alberto Laurence, of the Parepa-Rosa and Richings English Opera Companies, baritone; Mr. Caryl Florio, accompanist. The Mendelssohn Union, (who will give their grand choruses from the oratorios of the "Messiah" and the "Creation,") Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor, and Mr. S. P. WARREN, of Grace Church, organist. The tickets are only $1, and a splendid house is confidently expected.

ANSCHUTZ MEMORIAL CONCERT.

A grand concert in memorial of the late Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ will be given (the proceeds reverting to Mr. ANSCHUTZ's widow) at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. The programme will be interpreted by the eminent artists whose names follow: Mme. Marie Seebach, the great tragedienne; Mme. Anna Bishop, soprano; Mme. De Lussan, soprano; Mlle. Pauline Canissa, mezzo-soprano; Mlle. Adelaida Manzocchi, pianist; Mr. W. Candidus, tenor; Mr. C. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. Alves, tenor; Mr. F. Remmerts, baritone; Mr. Jos. Weinlich, basso; Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist; Mr. J. Poznansky, violinist; Mr. F. Bergner, violoncellist; Mr. S. P. Warren, organist; Mr. H. Harry, and Messrs. Chas. Fradel and Schreiner, conductors.

DRAMATIC NOTE.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is to appear at Newark on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. "Self" and the "Wild Indian" compose the bill for Monday, and the "Poor Gentleman" and "Solon Shingle" that for Tuesday. The performances will be given under the management of Mr. CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE, whose name is a guarantee that nothing will be omitted to surround the performances of Mr. OWENS with the completeness and symmetry that their great talent deserve. The people of Newark will no doubt turn out in force on these occasions and fill the houses to overflowing.

Annual Meeting of the United States Military Post Library Association.

The annual meeting of the Military Post Library Association was held on a late evening at Bible House, Fourth-avenue. In the absence of the President of the society, ROBERT HOE, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, presided. The Secretary read an abstract of the annual report, showing the extent of the operations of the Association during the year 1870. Some 80,000 copies of secular and religious periodicals had been sent to the army, besides a considerable supply of the publications of the Dublin Tract Society, and kindred institutions. Nearly fifty posts and companies had been aided during the year in procuring permanent libraries, and literary advantages. Chaplains stationed in the far West had been communicated with, and aided in all projects for the welfare of the troops under their care. About 800 letters of acknowledgment had been received from officers of the army.

The Treasurer's report was presented, giving the receipts as $10,221 35, and the disbursements as $10,019 21, for the year 1870.

During the year the office of the Association was removed to No. 58 Broadway, corner Exchange-place. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, JAMES C. HOLDEN, No. 104 John-street, New-York. Vice-Presidents, Gen. U. S. Grant, President of the United States; Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., Philadelphia; Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army; Hon. Edw. S. Tobey, Boston; Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Army; Robert Hoe, Esq., New-York; Gen. John Pope, United States Army; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis; Gen. Geo. G. Meade, United States Army; Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., New-York; Gen. A. E. Burnside, Governor Rhode Island; Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, New-York; Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army; Geo. W. Childs, Esq., Philadelphia; Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia; John S. Newberry, LL.D., Cleveland, Ohio. Corresponding Secretary, John B. Ketchum, No. 58 Broadway, New-York. Treasurer, Wm. Pitt Palmer, No. 68 Wall-street, New-York. Chaplin, Rev. George J. Mingins; Executive Committee, James C. Holden, of Holden, Hopkins & S.; Robert Hoe, of R. Hoe & Co.; Lloyd Aspinwall, of Howland & Aspinwall; A. G. P. Stokes, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.; William K. Lothrop, Secretary of Washington Insurance Company; William B. Crooks, No. 114 Nassau-street; G. G. Williams, Chemical Bank; Edmund Penfold, of No. 178 Front-street; R. Stuyvesant, No. 104 East Tenth-street; D. S. Martin, A. M., Rutgers College; Marvelle W. Cooper, No. 346 Broadway; W. Pitt Palmer, President Manhattan Insurance Company; Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent City Missions; John B. Ketchum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles H. Isham, No. 91 Gold-street.

ANDREW WRIGHT, purser, and ROBERT SMITH, store-keeper, of the steamship *Europa*, of the Anchor line, charged with smuggling $4,000 worth of silks, were again up for examination before Commissioner SHIELDS in the United States Court. The prisoners entered no defence, and were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 17.

The Vice-President presented the credentials of ELI S. SAULSBURY, as Senator from Delaware for six years from March 4 next, which were read and laid on the table.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a memorial from New-York merchants, praying that some remedy may be applied by Congress for the abuses in the Custom-House. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented petitions from citizens of New-York, for the establishment of homeopathy in the National University at Washington, which had been asked for; also asking the recognition of homeopathic surgeons among examining surgeons.

BALTIMORE COLLECTORS' ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, the House bill allowing credits in the settlement of the accounts of JOHN L. THOMAS and EDWIN H. WEBSTER, present and former Collectors of Baltimore, for moneys embezzled under their administration by deputies, was considered and passed.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Mr. REVELS, of Mississippi, presented the joint resolution of the Mississippi Legislature for an appropriation for the American Printing House for the Blind and the American Institution for the Blind. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

"THE RED RIVER COTTON CLAIM."

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, rising to a personal explanation, proceeded to reply to an article in the New-York *Sun*, headed "The Red River Cotton Claim," the point of which, he said, seemed to be to hold the Committee up to public reprehension because of their recommendation upon the petition of one R. W. CORWIN, relating to a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of certain cotton captured by Admiral PORTER's fleet on the Red River expedition, and libeled and condemned in the Southern Islands District Court. The decree directed the payment of one-half the net proceeds to the officers and seamen of the fleet, the other half to go to the Naval Pension Fund. This distribution had been made, except some $15,000 belonging to the fleet. The Court subsequently reversed its decree, and the Committee on Claims was applied to for a restoration of the money already paid over and in the pockets of those entitled by the Court to recive it. There was no authority in the Committee to compel such a refunding of the money, and the charge against each of its members who were specifically named in the article referred to, of an attempt to commit an outrage, was entirely gratuitous. The report of the Committee provided for refunding so much of the money as was not distributed, but at the proper time he (Mr. HOWE,) would be prepared to show that not one dollar of the money should be returned to the Court.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, a member of the Committee, said he did not rise to a personal explanation as he never made any. Nothing concerned him less than newspaper notices of his public course. As to the cotton referred to he thought it had been seized against every principle of law and justice, but there was no application through the Committee for any remedy against the Admiral and seamen of the fleet, who had received a part of the plunder. If there had been he would have voted for it.

Messrs. PRATT, of Indiana, and Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, also defended and explained the action of the Committee.

ANOTHER CORRECTION.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, by way of correcting an unintentional injustice likely to follow from his statement on the Telegraphic Cable bill, that false reports of cables breaking were originated as a pretext for raising the price of messages, had read a letter from MOSES TAYLOR and CYRUS W. FIELD, which denied, so far as the Atlantic Cable was concerned, that there was any ground for the statement, or that the Company ever circulated false reports, and asserting that whenever an interruption occurred the fact was at once published.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Pardon as Evidence in Claims.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, moved an amendment repealing the provisions inserted in the Legislative Appropriation bill last year on motion of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. DRAKE,) which prohibited the admission as evidence in the Court of Claims of a Presidential pardon.

The amendment authorizes the admission as evidence in that Court, of any pardon or amnesty granted before the suppression of the rebellion under the proclamation of the President issued in pursuance of the act of July 17, 1862, known as the Confiscation act, and before the restoration of the rights of property where the conditions in said acts and proclamations have been faithfully complied with, and the oaths of amnesty and allegiance maintained inviolate; this not to apply to suits in said Court other than those arising under the act of March 12, 1863, to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds within the insurrectionary district.

Mr. SAWYER advocated his amendment in a long speech. He said the provision proposed to be repealed was passed in the dark hours of the night, and he believed it, as he thought the country believed it, a great wrong and a violation of the plighted faith of the nation. His amendment did not touch the disputed question of the pardoning power of the President, but simply recognized the constitutional right. Congress, by its act of July, 1862, authorized the President to grant amnesty and restoration of their rights to such of the rebels as laid down their arms, abjured the rebellion, and gave evidence of their good intentions. It was only this class of claims that he proposed to reach, those of men included in the Proclamation of President LINCOLN. These men were already in the Court of Claims, but were estopped from pressing their claims by the provision now sought to be repealed. The aggregate of expense of these claims was less than $10,500,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said that while the war raged, he was for making it terrible to the enemy, but under no conditions would he repudiate the implied pledges in the shape of inducements held out by the Government to Southern people to return to their allegiance. He therefore favored the amendment.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, inquired, whether under the amendment ANDREW JOHNSON's pardons would be effective, and whether rebels who surrendered in April, 1865, would be allowed to go into the Court of Claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, certainly not. If he thought the amendment had any such effect he would not favor it. It was only, as he understood it, designed to apply to men who voluntarily ceased their resistance under the proclamations of President LINCOLN.

Mr. SAWYER's amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 32.

The yeas were as follows:

Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Johnston, Lewis, McCreery, McDonald, Pool, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Trumbull, Vickers—19.

Mr. TRUMBULL reviewed a portion of the amendment. He moved to repeal that proviso in the law proposed to be repealed by Mr. SAWYER, which makes a pardon conclusive evidence in the Court of Claims that the person who presents it is guilty of whatever offense is recited in the pardon, unless upon its reception he entered a written protest to the contrary. He regarded this provision of the law merely as calculated to entrap the innocent and to let the guilty go free. He knew that these pardons were issued to persons who never applied for them.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said the proviso referred to was a stain upon legislation, and commented upon its atrocious character, in distorting a pardon into the very proof of the guilt of the party offering it.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, opposed the amendment as too general and as including a class of claimants whom it would be safer for the Government to exclude. He argued that the acceptance of a pardon was, virtually, a confession of guilt, and that the presumption of an ignorance of the law did not avail in behalf of the pardoned.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, referred to the terms of the President's general amnesty and pardon proclamation of December, 1863, to show that a pardon was general, without any special application, to all the Southern people who would come forward and take the oath there prescribed. He (SAWYER) had never in his life intentionally aided rebellion, and had no personal or other interest in any claim before the Court of Claims, but he thought he had the right to complain if the mere fact of his having taken that oath was to debar him from that Court. He had even been refused his letters by the Postmaster at Charleston, unless he would take the oath, and he did take it cheerfully.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, argued that the allegiance of the citizen was only due when the protection of the Government was insured to him; that these were reciprocal terms. Through the delay of the Government in moving to the assistance of the Union men of the South at the beginning of the war, the disunionists were suffered to establish *de facto* Governments, and to compel the obedience of all Union men within their borders. Then, too, certain manifestations of what was supposed in the South to be Northern public sentiment exercised an influence more prejudicial to the Union sentiment of that section than were all the speeches of the Southern leaders. The South was induced to think they would not be interfered with if they went out. When ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS made his eloquent speech in behalf of the Union in the Georgia Convention, the only reply made to him was the reading by Mr. TOOMBS of a paragraph from the New-York *Tribune* to the effect that if the Southern States wanted to secede they had as much right to leave the Union as had our ancestors to withdraw their allegiance from Great Britain. He (BLAIR) remembered how the Unionists of Missouri were depressed by that article.

Mr. COLE, of California, appealed to the Senate to dispose of the Appropriation bills.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, continued his remarks, during which Mr. HOWARD inquired whether, in his (BLAIR's) opinion, the paragraph in the *Tribune* was justification in whole or in part for the treason of Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. BLAIR replied that he did not think anything justified treason, nor did he regard the conduct of the South as justifying that treasonable expression on the part of the *Tribune*.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment, resulting in a tie—yeas 25, nays 25—when the amendment was carried by the casting vote of the Vice-President.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Hill, Johnston, McCreery, McDonald, Pool, Pratt, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Howard, Howell, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Stearns, Thayer, Wilson, Yates—25.

Messrs. SAULSBURY and KELLOGG, in the affirmative, paired off with Messrs. ABBOTT and SUMNER, in the negative. The Vice-President voted aye.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at 5¾ o'clock, after a short Executive Session, adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. TWICHELL, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in relation to the rights of ship-owners.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented the petition of some 400 manufacturers of bags made from jute, hemp and flax, now damaged or thrown out of work by the tariff, which discriminates against them by making them pay thirty-five per cent. on the raw material, when the foreign manufactured material comes in at thirty per cent.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, in the chair, the debate being limited to half an hour. The bill appropriates $27,475,030.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, addressed the House in an argument against the interference of the military in State elections—a use of the army which, in his judgment, was wholly unknown to the Constitution.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said that he was going to do what he had never done before, oppose the whole Army bill. He would do it now because the army was perverted by the President of the United States. The army which had hitherto acquired its honors and glories at Yorktown and Saratoga, at Chapultepec, or in the Wilderness, or on the mountains of Tennessee, was now used, and mainly used for electioneering purposes, either in the Southern or Northern States of the Union. So long as the army was used or could be used for any such purpose, never, so help him God! never, under any circumstances, would he vote a dollar for its support. The purpose for which West Point officers were now used was no longer as officers of the army, but as inspectors and supervisors of elections; and no longer to maintain the honor of the flag, but to stand around the ballot-box and carry elections in behalf of the President of the United States and his party. In no other country on earth, not even in downtrodden France, not even under the despotism of Germany, not even among the Arabs, where elections were occasionally held among the Mussulmen, were armed forces ever used in the manner in which they had been used in this country to overawe the people. If it had been done in England, VICTORIA would not be safe an hour on her throne. The high respect which all members were bound to express, if not to feel, for the President of the United States forbade him to express that depth of indignation which he felt against him who, on election day, had dared to use cannon and bayonets to threaten or to slaughter his (BROOKS') constituents, at the mere caprice of Marshals and Supervisors—the most wretched outcasts, the very seethings and scum of gutter-caldron of the City of New-York. No language could express the indignation he felt at him or them who had put the army of the United States on election day at the disposal of thieves and robbers.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, used against the Democrats the correspondence between Gov. HAIGHT, of California, and President JOHNSON, for the use of military to carry the last Presidential election in California for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and said that he would hardly be believed that the same Gov. HAIGHT had recently published a letter announcing himself as a candidate for re-election, and that one of his plans was opposition to military interference in elections.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. SARGENT whether he was in favor of it.

Mr. SARGENT said he was in favor of it under such circumstances as existed in the Sixth Ward of New-York. But, even if he were not, the Democratic Party had shown in the illustrious instance he had referred to that it was not.

The discussion on this point was continued in a noisy and excited manner by Messrs. Brooks, Sargent, Randall, Niblack, Morgan and Schumaker, in the course of which Mr. SCHUMAKER said that more fraud had been perpetrated, and more votes bought and sold in St. Lawrence County, New-York, than in all the wards of New-York City, and that it was usual for Republican Governors, from SEWARD to FENTON, to pardon convicts about election time.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered an amendment requiring that the titles to all national cemeteries shall be indisputably in the United States. He said he had reference particularly to Arlington, and was prepared to show that the title to that property was not in the Government, but in Mrs. MARY CUSTIS LEE. He defended Senator MCCREERY, of Kentucky, from the charge of having, in the resolution offered by him in the Senate on that subject, intended any disrespect to the defenders of the Government. It was beneath the dignity of this Government to deposit the remains of any soldier in ground not owned by the Government by right and by undisputed title. The person owning the property owned it from the centre of the earth up to Heaven, and therefore had a right to have every incumbrance removed from it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to reply, but the Speaker taking the chair announced that the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the business before the House, according to a recent rule, was the business of the District of Columbia.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill creating a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia, was taken up and agreed to. The bill now goes to the President for his approval.

The next bill taken up for action was the bill to provide a uniform system of education for the District of Columbia.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 56, nays 116.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. BENJAMIN demanded the reading of the engrossed bill.

The bill was not engrossed, and it therefore went to the Speaker's table.

The next bill taken up was one giving a right of action in the District of Columbia and the Territories to any person suffering from injury to person or property or means of support on account of intoxicating liquors being sold to a husband or father.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived 53 to 106.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, moved an amendment confining the bill to the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. WOOD called for the reading of the engrossed bill.

The bill not being engrossed went to the Speaker's table.

EXPORT OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the exportation of distilled spirits, regulating the forms to be observed. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to property acquired by the Government in Forest County, Pennsylvania. Adopted.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Made the special order for Monday next.

The House then at 4¾ took a recess until 7½ this evening, the session to be for general debate on the Education bill.

EVENING SESSION.

There were not more than a dozen members present at the night session. Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, was in the chair. The debate was confined to the subject of the bill to establish a system of national education.

The House adjourned.

CANADA AND THE FISHERIES.

The Fishery Question and the High Commission in the Dominion Parliament—Proposed Thorough Debate of the Subject—Position of Sir John Rose with Reference to the Commission—The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—In the House, today, Sir A. T. GALL pointed out the great importance of the House giving an early expression of its opinion respecting the fisheries question, and hoped that the correspondence would be brought down, or at least explanations made by the Government respecting a matter of so much moment, and urged the great gravity of the interests concerned as a reason for the production of the correspondence, so that the House might be informed respecting the apparent change of Imperial policy on the fisheries question.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the House had received a wrong impression respecting the fisheries matter, but all papers would be produced.

Sir A. T. GALT considered it advisable that a discussion should take place before the departure of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD for Washington, in order that his hands might be strengthened by the opinion of Parliament.

It was suggested by the Premier that Sir A. T. GALT should make his motion on the subject on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. MCKENZIE, the leader of the opposition, referred to the offensive language used toward Canada, not only by certain citizens but by the President of the United States in his annual Message, who seemed as if controlled by an irresponsible power unfriendly to this country, because it occupied a semi-independent position as a dependency of the British Empire, which they desired to change by annexation to the Republic.

Mr. MCKENZIE strongly condemned such utterances, and said there was a large and respectable class in the States friendly to the Canadians. He urged his hearers to cultivate a love of liberty and a love of country, and trusted that no pressure had been brought to bear by the Imperial Government for the adoption of any course that would necessitate the sacrifice of Canadian rights. He then proceeded to state that there had not been any reference in the published correspondence to the consideration of Fenian claims by the High Commission. He was here interrupted in the affirmative by Sir FRANCIS HINCKS. But Mr. MCKENZIE maintained his statement, and criticised somewhat the submissive tendency of Sir EDW. THORNTON when the American Government insisted upon any demands. He did not believe in submitting to grave injustice, and demanded as a natural right, considered with regard to the fisheries, that the three-mile limit counting from headland to headland should have been insisted upon.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied at considerable length, stating that the interests of Canada would not be sacrificed by England to her own advantage.

SIR JOHN ROSE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 17.—A Government organ here says in relation to Sir JOHN ROSE declining to sit on the High Commission: "That financial negotiations intrusted to Sir JOHN ROSE by the Washington Government have constituted the main, if not the only, reason for his declining to accept the position of Commissioner. A large loan is already advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of consolidating the American debt, and with a view to the reduction of the rate of interest upon it. There would be an impropriety in Sir JOHN ROSE accepting the negotiation of a portion of this loan in England and sitting upon the Commission at the same time."

THE FISHERIES IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 17.—The Governor, in opening the Legislature, represented the colony as prosperous. Referring to the fisheries, the Governor said that the question of excluding United States vessels from the colony having been submitted to the Imperial Government, a reply was received which led to a removal of the prohibitive restrictions.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Opinion of the Ring Lawyer.

From the Christian Union.

The long and bitter correspondence between Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES and Mr. D. D. FIELD, in regard to the latter gentleman's lending his services as legal counselor to the Erie Company under FISK's management, has attracted much comment. There seems to be a pretty general agreement among the better part of the Press, that Mr. FIELD has not been as successful in defending his own course before the public as in pleading his clients' suits at the Bar. It seems to us that the grounds on which he rests his justification are too narrow and technical to reach the real point at issue. Messrs. FISK & Co. are not in the position of an arraigned culprit whose life or liberty is at stake. Nor are they in the position of a man forced into litigation to defend what within fair presumption may be just rights. On the contrary, they are known to the whole country to be pursuing a course of most unscrupulous and high-handed fraud. They have swindled stockholders out of millions; they have corrupted the Legislature and the judicial Bench; they have lowered the commercial credit of the nation abroad, and are the worst foes of public morality and order at home. These things are known to every one. When we read Mr. FIELD's grave statement that his clients have solemnly assured him that they never appropriated a dollar of the Company's money to their own use, we do not know whether to laugh or mourn. No doubt they said so! But how can Mr. FIELD put forward that statement as if it would have a particle of weight with any sensible man, or as if his own action could rightly be affected by it?

It has been in maintaining and forwarding their general course, a course inspired by the spirit of fraud and tending to gigantic robbery, that the leaders of the Erie ring have had the aid of their eminent legal counselors. And these last, however honestly they may have followed their professional standard of duty, have really been helpers in the wrong. That at some points their clients may have had a technical and legal right, does not help the matter. Technical and legal right are everything in the actual conduct of a case. But as to undertaking a case, other considerations must apply. And no lawyer has a right to undertake business which obviously tends to the public detriment. No man has a right to lend his services in any form to undertakings hostile to honesty and injurious to society.

Brown University Alumni.

The resident Alumni of Brown University will have their annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, at 5 o'clock, next Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. KENDRICK will preside, and speeches will be made by GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Prof. LINCOLN, Prof. GAMWELL and others, and JOHN HAY will read a poem. It is sure to be a delightful reunion.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) is first in the field, as usual, with the latest foreign papers and magazines. He now has the *Graphic*, a beautiful number; the *Illustrated London News*, the *Academy*, *Nature*, *Punch*, and many other publications. The *Academy* has much improved of late—it is a little less learned and leaden than it used to be, and may now be subscribed for by the general reader with advantage.

MAGAZINES IN PRISONS.—A benevolent gentleman of Philadelphia has ordered twenty copies of *Scribner's Monthly* for the year, to be sent to the Eastern Penitentiary of that city.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of next Sunday will contain, as usual, a great variety of good reading matter of interest to all classes of readers, in addition to the very latest news of the day, telegraphic, local and mail. Its contents will include those features which have made the Sunday edition of the TIMES by far the most popular Sunday paper in this section:

A capital STORY, together with exceedingly interesting and fresh LITERARY READINGS, selected from the most notable articles in the latest domestic and foreign magazines and the newest books;—

Special articles, one of which will be on TOY-BOOKS, tracing in an agreeable style the history of this important branch of the publishing business, showing the wonderful improvements of the past thirty years, and what favored creatures the children of today are;—

And another on the TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A COLLECTOR, showing what an uneasy berth the head of the Custom-house is; the grand army of office-seekers; how the wires are pulled; influences necessary to get office, and then to retain it; anecdotes of past Collectors, &c.;—

NOTES AND COMMENTS, a column or more of interesting and suggestive paragraphs on curious topics discussed or reports found in the papers of the day;—

A complete summary of DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE, relating to events at home and abroad, which is always fuller and more accurate than can be found in any other paper;—

Another lot of letters on the MARRIAGE DOWRY QUESTION from readers of the TIMES, suggested by those published in last Sunday's and previous issues;—

FOREIGN ITEMS, notices and criticisms of NEW PICTURES; MILITARY GOSSIP, of special interest to members of the National Guard, &c., &c.

Advertisers will find this paper the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families, as it has a large circulation among the most intelligent classes. Advertisers will send in their notices before 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

From a large number of newspaper notices of the Sunday edition of the TIMES, we select the following:

If people must have a newspaper on Sunday, it is better that they should have a good one than a bad one. The Sunday Press has not been renowned for its purity, but the tone of its morals has been greatly improved since the TIMES commenced issuing a Sunday edition. The TIMES has all the advantages which belong to a daily paper in obtaining the latest news, and its Sunday edition has, besides, an excellent summary of general intelligence, and most admirable literary selections, which form suitable and entertaining reading for Sundays as well as all other days.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Sunday edition of the New-York TIMES, in another column. The literary selections are always in good taste, and nothing is admitted in its columns that any one need fear to take into the family circle.—*Newark Courier.*

Those who have read the Sunday issues of the TIMES need not to be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth buying. They are free from the sensational and otherwise objectionable features that are too common in Sunday papers, and they contain a most judicious and pleasing selection of the best things in current periodical literature, excellent stories, able discussions of social, moral and religious questions, and fresh and lively pictures of most interesting phases of life in the Metropolis. The paper is a model of good arrangement and good taste, and presents nothing that should be kept out from the family circle, while it has something to please all healthy tastes.—*The Evening Mail.*

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City.—*The Commercial Advertiser.*

We have often received an inquiry from our readers, "When will you commence publishing a Sunday *Standard*?" Let us answer them in the Yankee fashion. "What is the necessity?" at present, when we have already within our reach on every Sabbath morning the pure, unsullied pages of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Let our readers look at its variety of contents promised for to-morrow's edition, and supply the vacuum caused by the one day's rest of the *Standard*, if they are equal to the task. As an advertising medium we would recommend it the same as we do our Saturday edition. The children call the attention of their mothers to the advertisement, and the purse of the father opens most readily at the beginning of the week.—*Standard.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold everywhere.

If this should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma or any Pulmonary affection, we would refer them to Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

Second-Story Windows.—Families using HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH are recommended to keep their alarm bells set during the day and especially the evening; for all parts of the house not necessarily open, those parts can be turned off.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

The Subscribers have formed a Partnership in the gentlemen's furnishing-goods business under the firm name of MERWIN & CO.
EDWIN F. MERWIN,
MAX HUSS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1871.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

The Partnership of Merwin & See is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK Feb. 17, 1871.
EDWIN F. MERWIN,
WM. S. SEE.

Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

Success is Possible to Everybody in Something.—A Phrenological Examination at No. 389 Broadway will tell you what you can do best.

James Everdell, 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

BULKLEY—CALDWELL.—At Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., by Rev. D. W. Perry, assisted by Rev. Charles A. Mason, JUSTUS L. BULKLEY, of New-York, and LAURA E., eldest daughter of James E. Caldwell, Esq., of Philadelphia.

HARTER—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, by Rev. Benj. H. Paddock, D. D., FREDERICK A. HARTER to ISABELLA TAYLOR, daughter of the late Benj. M. Sherman. All of Brooklyn, N. Y.

KNAPP—FORD.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Hitchcock, C. JUNIUS KNAPP, of Deposit, and Miss CHARLOTTE A. FORD, of Binghamton, N. Y. No cards.

LYMAN—PARKER.—At St. John's Church, Stockton, Cal., Jan. 25, by Rev. Elias Birdsall, GEORGE G. LYMAN, of New-York City, and Miss MILLIE M. PARKER, of Springfield, Mass.

LEVEY—BISPHAM.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, at Trinity Church, Mount Holly, N. J., by Rev. De Witt C. Byllesby, assisted by Rev. F. B. Chetwood, Mr. FREDERICK H. LEVEY, of New-York, to Miss MARY CHETWOOD, eldest daughter of Chas. Bispham, Esq., of Mount Holly.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 16th inst., MARY AMELIA, daughter of Samuel P. Brown, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, Miss HARRIET CLARK, aged 58 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, Matthias Clark, Westfield, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M. and 12 M., returning at 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.

DOUGHTY.—Friday, Feb. 17, CECILIA M., wife of Samuel H. Doughty, in her 44th year.

Funeral from her late residence, South Nyack, Tuesday, 21st, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mansfield-avenue Station on the arrival of the 9½ train from foot of Chambers-st. Friends and relatives invited.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, Feb. 17, at her residence, No. 314 West 34th-st., HARRIET, widow of the late Charles Edwards, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKE.—On Thursday, 16th inst., RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday at 1½.

MOONEY.—Killed near New-Hamburg, on Monday night, Feb. 6, by the Hudson River Railroad accident, EDWARD LAWRENCE MOONEY, aged 23 years, 6 days.

Funeral services at his father's residence, No. 43 West 10th-st., on Sunday 19th, at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Mass.

MCNALLY.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871, MARIA MCNALLY, in the 26th year of her age, the daughter of Ellen and late John McNally.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, David Regan, No. 55 East 55th-st., to Calvery Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MATHEWS.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, at his residence, No. 114 East 11th-st., GEORGE H. MATHEWS, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Thursday A. M., Feb. 16, EMMA F., only daughter of Peter F. and Mary A. Randolph, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family will meet for a short service on Saturday A. M., Feb. 18, at 8¾ o'clock, at the Oriental Hotel, No. 45 Lafayette-place. The funeral services will be held at the Newmarket Baptist Church, at Newmarket, N. J., on the arrival of the 10½ o'clock train from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, same day. The remains will be interred in the Plainfield, N. J., Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey the New-York friends to the church and cemetery.

ROBERTSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871, of scarlet fever, FRANK B., only remaining child of Tim Y. and Mary A. Robertson, aged 3 years 1 month and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 426 East 120th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

SKIDMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, February 15, 1871, ELIZABETH NEWTON, wife of John D. Skidmore, and daughter of Prosper M. Wetmore.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Saint Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

SNOOK.—Feb. 17, MARY S. SNOOK, widow of James Snook, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John B. Snook, and son-in-law, Wm. T. Doremus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John B. Snook, No. 158 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VARNUM.—On Friday, the 17th inst., of pneumonia, MARY A., widow of the late Joseph B. Varnum, and daughter of N. B. Graham, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Henry A. Mott and Edward De Rose, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, CHARLES VAN BENSCHOTEN, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

WADSWORTH.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 16, EMMA V., youngest daughter of John and Caroline A. Wadsworth.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.
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THE BROADWAY WIDENING.

Effect of the Repeal of the Law—How the Assessments Were Originally Made—What was Done Under the Revision—Some Interesting Facts and Figures.

The Ring are beginning to find that they have been instrumental in very much mixing affairs in reference to the Broadway widening project, and that the whole matter is so grievously entangled that it will require some time to unravel, and perhaps it may never be satisfactorily adjusted. The accident which befel Mr. JAMES WATSON, the County Auditor, was most serious for the Ring, and it is not to be wondered that his loss was so deeply mourned by all City officials, especially by the leaders of the party in this City. The death of Mr. WATSON made it necessary for the Ring to cover up the fraud by which the expenses of the widening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, were increased from $3,000,000—as fixed by the first Commission—to $9,000,000—as finally determined by the Commissioners, when they came to amend and revise their report.

THE EARLY AWARDS.

It is stated as a fact, which the records of the Street Commissioners' Office ought to show, that at the expiration of the forty days during which the original Commission sat the whole expense of the widening footed up $3,200,000 or $3,500,000. Then the Commissioners commenced their revision of the awards, which had been made fairly and in such a way as to give satisfaction to all property-owners interested. The Commissioners had no power to decrease the awards at this revision, but could increase them if, in their judgment, they deemed proper. Just here the hand of the Ring was shown, and one of the Commissioners, Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—now Collector of the Port—saw that he was being overruled in every instance when he protested against an increase of the awards. He could not afford to risk his reputation by sitting with a Commission guilty of such barefaced swindles, and therefore resigned. An explanation of the manner in which the awards were originally made will show how the increase came to be fixed upon. On one block fronting on Broadway, for instance, containing eight lots, the corner property would be valued at say $15,000 per foot, be the depth of the lot 100 feet, more or less. The remaining lots on Broadway would be valued, say at $12,000 per foot. The frontages of the lots was then multiplied by the price per foot, and the product divided by x or such fractional part of the lot as, assuming that it was 100 feet in depth, would be absorbed in the improvement. This basis of adjustment was deemed equitable by the Commission, and property-owners found no fault therewith. With the exception of some gore lots, which were appraised at too low a figure in the estimation of one of the Commission, there was nothing to change on a revision of the awards.

HOW THE MATTER WAS REVISED.

But as before stated, the Ring demanded that large additions should be made to the awards, and after Mr. MURPHY left the Commission this was done, the property-owners, whenever they were pliable, being made parties to the fraud on a plan of equalization—they being satisfied to get all they could over the amount originally awarded, even if they had to share the surplus with those tools of the Ring who were instrumental in obtaining the increase. Those property-owners who declined to be parties of the swindle were induced to dispose of the lots at the appraised valuation, and in this way Mr. WATSON and other men connected with the Ring became pecuniarily interested. The work of increasing the awards went forward smoothly after this, and when all was complete the report of the Commissioners was filed with the Court and confirmed. The pliant property-owners had forwarded all the proceedings thus far, and now awaited the time when they should clutch their share of the spoils.

AN ENTANGLEMENT.

Suddenly Mr. WATSON dies, and then consternation seized upon the Ring. An examination of his estate would certainly disclose the frauds which had been resorted to in the matter of the awards, and show who were the parties to them, and it was necessary that something should be done to cover the irregularities up and bury them in the grave with Mr. WATSON. Accordingly the "boss" brings to his aid the members of the Legislature, introduces and rushes through his bill for the repeal of the Broadway Widening act. But at this juncture the pliant property-owners take alarm, for the repeal of the act would sweep away, or at least endanger, the title to their property, inasmuch as the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners had fixed the latter, and its repeal would of course upset it. Therefore they are strenuously opposing the recent legislation, but it is thought extremely doubtful if their resistance will be of much avail.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The first awards were made at the rate of $2,000 a foot for corner lots, and $1,500 a foot for inside lots, but afterward the Commission allowed $8,000 for corners, and $6,000 for inside lots. Several plots of ground, situated in the vicinity of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, were estimated by the Commissioners to be worth $50,000 each, for the parts appropriated. They are only valued at $20,000 each in the real estate market. A lawyer doing business on Broadway owned some lots within the limit of the projected improvement. The damage done to this property-owner probably amounted to about $40,000, and in no case could have exceeded $60,000. The Commissioners assessed the damages first at somewhere in the neighborhood of $400,000, and subsequently added $150,000 more. The whole work of the Commissioners was done upon similar estimates, and the allowance for damage done to property exceeded in the aggregate, three times the amount of damages actually inflicted.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY INVOLVED.

From Thirty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth there are on both sides 50 blocks. The rear to each being 150 feet, gives 8 lots to the front, and 4 to the rear, consequently, there are 12 lots in each block, and in 50 blocks 600 lots, or about 30 acres of property. Competent real estate judges average at the highest rate land in this section at $50,000 per lot, which would give a total value of about $30,000,000. Property-owners maintain that, if 25 feet were taken, the lot would be worth only half, and that half the value should be given, which would make the cost of the improvement about $15,000,000, as the Ring would have figured it. But as a very small portion of the land assessed is actually taken, $3,000,000 should amply cover the amount. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the property-owners, who, of course, are all interested in the highest figures, put the award and expenses as follows:

Bill of costs taxed by the Courts	$165,632 40
Amount of award for land taken	4,528,491 66
Amount of award for buildings	777,326 00
Amount of award for leaseholders	483,030 00
Bill for collection of assessments	148,857 00
Total	$6,103,347 06
Amount of assessments on adjoining property	$4,032,681 00
Amount of assessments on portions of Broadway closed	36,351 00
Tax laid on the City at large	2,034,515 06
Total	$6,103,347 06

It will be seen from these figures that if the City has to pay about $5,728,817 for land, buildings and lease-holds taken, which are only actually worth $3,000,000, some one has pocketed at least $2,500,000, which should now belong to the City. The Ring, if the Press had been silent, could very plausibly have said to the public, that half the whole property value, in the aggregate of $50,000 per lot, should be taken, and thus made an award of $15,000,000, but owing to the pressure brought, they have reduced the awards to $9,000,000, and now with expenses to $6,103,347.

The Commissioners took away the west side after they had at first made a plan to take away the east side. It is said that the owners of the St. Cloud Hotel, at Forty-second-street and Broadway, and some of those on the block at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway, were instrumental in effecting the change.

WHO ARE INTERESTED.

The following will show how much interest certain individuals have in this Broadway widening:

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD had conveyed to him the north-west corner of Fifty-second-street and Broadway for $28,000. The lot is 26 feet front by 101 in depth. The award made was $63,000.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD possesses sixteen lots, running from Fifty-first-street to Fifty-second-street, fronting on Broadway. The consideration price for the whole is $350,000. Eight of these were taken and an award made of $363,000, to which there were subsequently added $10,000 fee for street closed.

Police-Justice JOHN SCOTT owns a gore lot on one street, irregular in shape, containing two and a third city lots. The consideration given was $125,000. The first award was made to the owner, CORNELIUS POILLION, of $105,000, but when the property came into possession of Justice SCOTT, the award was raised to $293,000. He also owns another valuable lot on the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Broadway. He also possesses a half-gore lot, which was bought of JOHN D. PHILLIPS, in two parcels, lately, for $135,000. The award made was $235,000.

The Ring owns a piece of property on Forty-first-street and Broadway, 130 by 50 feet. The widening takes off twenty feet. The Commissioners assessed it at $150 per square foot. At this rate Broadway lots, 25 by 100 feet, are worth $387,500.

"Boss" TWEED purchased, Jan. 18, 100 feet on Broadway and Twenty-first-street, for $600,000, from the Clam estate. Through this property will run the Madison-avenue extension, and the awards made will consequently be very heavy.

The only property ostensibly in the name of the late Auditor, JAMES WATSON, is the Broadway Hotel, 50 feet on Broadway and 125 feet in depth; consideration price $182,000. Twenty-five feet of this were taken, and the award made is $150,000.

Controller CONNOLLY and WILLIAM M. TWEED own nearly all the property in the circle at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. PETER B. SWEENY, and HUGH SMITH own the west side of the block extending from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-fourth street and 150 feet in depth, and WILLIAM M. TWEED has recently acquired the block from Thirty-first to Thirty-second street.

AN OLD BOND ROBBERY.

A Broadway Broker Held for Trial—Some Developments in the Scranton City Bond Case.

Officer DOYLE, of the First Ward Police, applied to Justice DOWLING on Thursday for a search warrant, in order that an effort might be made to secure three Scranton City bonds, stolen from Mr. JOSEPH W. DRAKE, of Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Penn., and which had been traced to the possession of the cashier of the City Bank. The warrant was issued, and Mr. BENJAMIN CARTWRIGHT, the cashier, produced the bonds yesterday before the Magistrate. In the Court there also appeared several gentlemen as witnesses, one of whom subsequently found himself a prisoner. As soon as the Magistrate had leisure to attend to the case, Mr. DRAKE testified that on the 20th of December last he was awakened about midnight by a noise in his bedroom, and discovered the presence of three men, who had seized his wife; he leaped out of bed, when one of the gang caught him by the neck, threw him on the bed, and coolly proceeded to tie him hand and foot, and served Mrs. DRAKE in a similar manner. After tying the couple fast to the bed-posts, the men opened a trunk containing a lot of valuable papers and bonds, and took therefrom three Scranton City bonds, of the value of $1,500 and $500 in money. He had since ascertained by information that the stolen bonds were in the possession of the City Bank of this City. The bonds exhibited by the cashier, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, were the bonds stolen as related. He identified them by the numbers thereon.

BENJAMIN CARTWRIGHT, the bank cashier, testified that the bonds claimed by Mr. DRAKE as stolen property were purchased by him from GILBERT S. VAN PELT, of No. 33 Broad-street, in the ordinary course of business on the 12th ult., the price being $1,253 21, paid by the individual check of the witness. He also claimed that the bonds were his property by virtue of said purchase.

Mr. VAN PELT, being examined in turn, testified that he is a broker, and did sell the bonds exhibited in Court to Mr. CARTWRIGHT; he had himself purchased them through Louis DEGRAW, of No. 39 South William-street, of WM. J. LAMBERT, Jr., for the sum of $1,212 50, the money being paid to one ERNEST DYOTT, on LAMBERT'S account, taking a receipt therefor, which was duly acknowledged.

JOHN S. CHRISTIE, of No. 31 Broadway, testified that one CHARLES WHITCOMB had asked ninety-five cents for the bonds, but on inquiry witness had ascertained that they were worth only seventy-five; he had heard nothing prejudical to the bonds; WHITCOMB was introduced by HIRAM SLOCUM, a retired beef-merchant; since WHITCOMB received his money he had not been seen; witness was aware that LAMBERT had negotiated the sales of the bonds.

Counsel for Mr. LAMBERT was then proceeding to have him examined as a witness for the prosecution when the Magistrate stopped him, stating that unless LAMBERT could produce the person from whom he had purchased the bonds, he would be compelled to hold him for trial. The customary questions were then put to Mr. LAMBERT, and he found himself accused of having had guilty possession of the bonds, and also participation (by a legal fiction) in the burglary and robbery of the complainant.

On motion of his attending counsel Mr. LAMBERT was then examined, under oath, in his own behalf, and testified that some time in January last one CHARLES WHITCOMB called at his office, No. 31 Broadway, and inquired for Mr. CHRISTIE, who on coming out was informed by WHITCOMB that he had three Scranton City bonds for sale; Mr. CHRISTIE endeavoured to sell the bonds, but on his return stated that he could not get ninety-five cents; LAMBERT then offered to sell the bonds; Mr. MOSES TAYLOR was next applied to, when he suggested that some one write to the Scranton people about the bonds; Mr. SAULSBURY, one of the clerks, next applied to the President of the Security Bank, who wrote to Scranton, and then offered seventy-five cents; Mr. DEGRAW offered to sell the bonds for eighty-seven and a half, and LAMBERT agreed to pay WHITCOMB eighty-five, who received his money, and deponent disposed of the bonds through DEGRAW; LAMBERT did not know that the bonds were stolen; Mr. DEGRAW is in the habit of negotiating securities for the accused. On cross-examination, LAMBERT stated that he has no partners in business; he has been in the brokerage business about a year; was formerly President of the Hercules Life Insurance Company a few months; before that he was General Agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company; before that he was idle for a time in Chippequa; has been in Europe, and a merchant in San Francisco and in Boston; does not know WHITCOMB; CHRISTIE has desk-room in his office; he was arrested in September last, about a $15,000 bond; has been arrested three or four times; once for arson; is forty-six years of age, a native of Boston, and resides at No. 58 West Fifty-second-street; is innocent of any criminal conduct in the matter.

Bail in the sum of $10,000 was then demanded for the appearance of the prisoner for trial at the General Sessions, but satisfactory sureties were not furnished, so the broker was sent down stairs to a cell in a very unpleasant mood. Mr. DRAKE is very deaf, and his examination proved an amusing one.

Deserted, but not Divorced—A Wife Determined to Cleave Unto Her Husband.

JAMES SIMPSON, of No. 133 East Ninety-third-street, was brought up at the Jefferson-market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. It appeared that some twenty years ago SIMPSON espoused a young lady in this city named MARIA HARNAHAN, and for upwards of three years lived in happy and harmonious relations. Gradually, however, a spirit of evil crept up in their marital associations, and SIMPSON abandoned his wife, who remained in total unconsciousness of his whereabouts until the year 1868, when she received a communication from St. Charles, Mo., of the commencement of a divorce suit against her. Mrs. SIMPSON repaired to Missouri, and having entered a plea of opposition to the proceedings, the divorce was denied. Again her husband left her, and one year subsequently she received another notification from St. Louis that a similar action was to be instituted against her in the Circuit Court. A second time she opposed the motion, and the Court sustained her, ordering her husband to pay her $200 a year for her maintenance. With the result of the proceedings came the disappearance of her husband, and she remained in blissful ignorance of his residence until a few days since, when she discovered that he lived in Ninety-third-street, and was married to another woman, and on this information the prosecution was commenced. The prisoner in his defense produced a divorce paper bearing the seal of the Circuit Court of Kansas, and also a receipt for an advertisement informing her of the litigation. Judge Cox did not believe the paper was genuine, and committed the prisoner for examination in default of $2,000 bail.

Arrested for Salting the Railroad Tracks.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, JAMES HICKEY, of No. 742 East Ninth-street, was charged with throwing salt on the street tracks, in violation of a Corporation ordinance. The act preventing it was passed in the year 1859, to guard against the propogation of diseases in the horses' feet, and also to prevent ophthalmia in pedestrians, which several medical gentlemen supposed it would occasion. It appeared that about 11 o'clock, yesterday, Officer WHITEMORE, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was passing through Grand-street, near Lawrence, when he observed a Grand-street car running rapidly past him. Seeing no passenger in it, and that it refused to stop to take in a lady, he followed it and discovered five men lying at the bottom of the car with several bags of salt, which they threw in the tracks through holes made for the purpose. All the men succeeded in escaping except the prisoner, whom he arrested. He was committed to answer.

German Young Men's Christian Association.

The Executive Council of this Association held a meeting on Thursday last, at their hall, No. 69 Ludlow-street, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Association. A number of influential citizens have signified their sympathy with the Association, and it is the intention to enlarge the institution, so that it may meet the wants of our young German population.

The meeting adjourned until next Thursday, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., when it is expected that all who have an interest in this work will be present.

Attempt to Commit Suicide in the Street.

Yesterday afternoon, MARY MUCKE, a German widow, forty years of age, living at No. 140 Suffolk-street, attempted to commit suicide on the sidewalk in Broome-street, near Wooster-street, by stabbing herself in the neck with a small pen-knife. She was immediately taken in charge by Roundsman GRANT, of the Eighth Precinct, who took her to the Prince-street Police Station, where her wound was dressed by Police Surgeon FRELIGH and Dr. FRAZER, after which she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is not believed that the wound will prove fatal.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As was expected, no sales were effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 16,) although the number of persons in attendance at the rooms was large, and real estate matters were generally discussed. The only business transacted during the day was an adjournment of a legal sale for one week, by JAMES M. MILLER, the property involved comprising a one-tenth interest in the premises Nos. 240 and 242 Pearl-street, and a one-fifth interest in the premises No. 344 Bowery and No. 8 Orchard-street. The proposed sale is under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, and it was adjourned in order that maps of the property might be prepared. The business projected for next week is unusually large, and the sales of importance. For the information of brokers and others interested in the market, a complete list of the auctions to take place, together with a description of the property offered and the date of sale, will appear in this column on Monday.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 13 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. House, 25 by 65 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout; containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus. Lot, 25 by 98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODERN frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56; lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free, by
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MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 17 West 49th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., in perfect order throughout, including parlor carpets, shades, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Terms very liberal. Apply to CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES ON LEROY-st., Waverley-place, Livingston-place, Nos. 17, 19, 26, 28, 31, 34, 35, 43, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 62; nine on Lexington-av.; also, in Brooklyn, Elizabeth and Newark. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CANAL-ST. PROPerties, viz.: No. 401 Canal-st. and No. 3 Thompson-st., forming an L, and Nos. 409, 411 and 413 Canal-st.; possession May 1, 1872. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x45 and extension; with two-story stable, about 14x70; lot, 36x100.5; price, $65,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop, 21.6x55x98.9, on East 37th-st., a first-class dwelling; good order; possession at once. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, the new four-story Dorchester stone front corner house, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., 25.5x55; primed entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STORE PROPerty south of Canal-st., west of Broadway, value not over $100,000, fine residence in 57th-st., and tenement property in 31st-st., now paying large interest. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x50x100 feet, handsomely furnished; 45th-st., convenient to Madison-av. cars. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—PARK-AV., CORNER 36TH-ST., a first-class four-story brick high-stoop house, 27.6x74, lot 50x105. Price, $140,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.—Entire front, ten full lots, near 64th-st. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS IN ALL parts of the City, for sale at reduced prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., BROOKlyn, opposite Washington Park, one four-story first-class brown-stone house, fourteen rooms; also, extension; this beautiful park contains thirty-five acres, in the centre of the city; price low; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story French roof frame house, with all improvements, will be sold cheap. Inquire of T. K. SCHERMERHORN, rear No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

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TO LEASE
THEIR SUBSTANTIAL IRON BUILDING,
(with the exception of the office and ware-room) on Centre-st., together with lots on Elm and Walker sts. Apply at the office, No. 141 Centre-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 73 MAIDEN-LANE, store and cellar, $1,200; five lofts, $1,000; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, 50 feet front on East River, together, $2,400; No. 172 William-st., second floor. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND-STORY OF THE fifth-story store No. 113 Liberty-st., near Church-st.; contains two offices, shelves and water conveniences. Apply to G. T. ADEE, No. 31 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND LOFTS to let or for sale, south-east corner Grand-st. and Broadway; five story, marble, 30 feet wide by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FACTORIES TO LET OR LEASE ON 40th, 41st-st. and 10th-av. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 164 5TH-AV., 80 FEET deep. Apply on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A. McJ. GREGORY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Agent for Hon. D. S. Gregory, the associates of the Jersey Company and others.
PROPERTY TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.

No. 42 Sussex-st., five blocks from the ferry, three-story brick; every modern improvement.

Nos. 253 and 255 South 7th-st.; desirable cottage residences, in the best location.

Also, seven new houses, corner of Mercer and Barrow sts., three-story, Ohio stone, each 18x42 feet. Will be completed by the 1st of April, having every modern improvement. The rear of these dwellings is open to a view of the gardens of the Van Vorst estate.

Several excellent rooms for offices in the Darcy Building, corner of Hudson and Montgomery sts., one block from and facing the ferry.

Also, to lease, very desirable lots for manufacturing purposes, at the foot of Sussex-st., close to the canal; Morris-st., below Warren; on Morris and Essex, below Hudson; Bay, Washington and South 8th sts.

TO LET—TWO FINE FARMS SITUATED about two miles from Tarrytown station on the Hudson River Railroad, and one mile from the Unionville station on the Harlem Railroad. One farm contains 150 acres and the other 230. The land is of the very best description, and there is a good farm-house and out-buildings attached to each place. Several fine orchards, from which 1,000 barrels of apples were gathered last season. Will be rented separately or together, or with a first-rate party might be worked on shares. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A fully-furnished house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, on the terrace at New-Brighton, three minutes' walk of the ferry; also, a house with five acres of ground attached on the Clove Road, twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SCOTCH Plains, a two-story cottage house, five rooms; good garden; near depot; rent $300. At Plainfield, a fine house, twelve rooms; splendid location; rent $1,000; convenient to depot. Apply to GEO. H. LYON, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN good order, at Great Neck, facing Little Neck Bay, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing, and three miles from Railroad station: rent $1,500. For further particulars address Box 1,167 Post-office.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds and stable, and overlooking the Hudson, within three minutes of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., near brick church and junction stations, house, 34 feet wide, with hot and cold water, &c., one-half acre of land. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 39 EAST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Madison and 4th avs., four-story English-basement house. Apply to JAMES D. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED—LOTS WITH OR WITHOUT buildings, 100x100, between 16th and 36th sts., from the 4th to 6th-av. Send particulars to S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH a small plot of ground, in the vicinity of New-York. Rent from $500 to $700 per annum. Address M. A. T., No. 355 West 20th-st.

WANTED—HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, near railroad station, about an hour from City; medium size; rent about $800. Address Box No. 797 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR RESPONSIBLE TENANTS, furnished and unfurnished houses in good neighborhood. Call or send full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, at a moderate rent; near Union-square preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, HOUSES from 4th to 40th sts., at from $1,400 to $6,000. Applications for the above on the books of FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey. In the matter of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by said Bankrupt Corporation at Elizabethport, N. J., on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire valuable real estate of said Corporation, consisting of,

1st—A tract comprising twelve lots between Water and South sts., 147x269 feet, with front on both streets.

2d—The saw-mill property, including lock, canal and basins, with ample yard room and sheds for storage. The mill is fully equipped, of large capacity, and in condition for immediate operation. This property has a frontage on the Elizabeth Creek of about 270 feet, with substantial and capacious docks; the mill has been profitably operated for years, and controls an extensive and lucrative trade.

3d—The wheel factory, a plot of ground on 1st-st., 175x120 feet, with two substantial frame-work shops, 35x82 and 36x62 feet, well adapted for wood work of any description.

4th—The Spoke Mills, consisting of a plot of ground, 270x275 feet, with front on the creek of about 278 feet, on which are substantial docks with sufficient water for vessels of 100 tons. The buildings consist of a new frame factory with slate roof, built with special reference to strength and stability, 35x157, with ample engine-room addition and engine of large capacity, with shafting and connections, all of the best and most modern construction, and in complete order for immediate use. Also, frame warehouse and office building, slate roof, 42x100, with spacious sheds and storage room.

5th—A tract on 1st-st., 125 feet by about 360 feet, running through to Elizabeth Creek.

6th—A tract, 100 feet by about 358 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

7th—A tract, 100 feet by about 330 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

8th—A tract, 100 feet by about 302 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

9th—A tract, 100 feet by about 284 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

10th—A tract, 85 feet by about 275 feet, with front on the creek of about 275 feet.

Each of these tracts possesses a front upon Elizabeth Creek, which is navigable for vessels of moderate draught, and the locality possessing the amplest facilities for water and railway communication, presents unusual advantages for manufacturing operations of any description.

Also, 5 lots, Nos. 21, 22, 24, 26 and 28, and gores of lots Nos. 19 and 20, situate between Marshall and Franklin sts., and designated by the above numbers on Block No. 49, on a map of the new manufacturing town of Elizabethport, on file in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, New-Jersey.

Also, 144 pine logs, 45 oak logs, and 286 hemlock logs.

Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, where a map of the property can be seen.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
No. 782, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
HARLEM RIVER PROPERTY, LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS.

RIVER FRONTS AND WATER PRIVILEGES—8 lots on Harlem River, between 119th and 120th sts., together with dock, warehouse and sheds. The water right has been taken out.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—4 lots on the north side, adjoining the river lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET—2 lots on the north side, in rear of the above.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, BROOKLYN—Two-story and attic house and lot, No. 209 22d-st., 350 feet from 5th-av.; lot 25x100. House well built and in fine order.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BROOKLYN—Two-story frame house and lot adjoining the above, in the rear; lot 25x100. (No. 210 21st-st.)

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Two-story building, used as a milk depot, and lot No. 206 21st-st., 25 feet south of last described; lot 25x100. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIRST-AVENUE—Four lots south-west corner 73d-st.

SECOND-AVENUE—Two lots north-west corner 73d-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE—Three lots south-west corner 105th-st.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET—One lot between 2d and 3d avs.

SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—Two lots between 2d and 3d avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—One lot 100 feet west 7th-av. Boulevard.

VALUABLE IVTH WARD PROPERTY.

OAK-STREET—Three-story brick house, No. 25 Oak-st., with extension, and lot running through to New Chambers-st.; size, 26 by 55.9 and 62 feet. House occupied as stores on ground floor and dwelling above. All in fine order. Stables in the rear. Title perfect.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, Commissioner's sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County, of a
DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT,
Being the late residence of Mrs. Joanna Brown, at
ROSELLE, N. J.,
Forty-two minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The dwelling is 40x24, wing 18x26, three stories, and contains thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are 100x200, well laid out and improved.
For full particulars apply to auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, office No. 1 Pine-st.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LISPENARD, WEST 28TH, 31ST, EAST 31ST AND WATER STS.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;

LISPENARD-STREET—No. 19, north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway, three-story basement and attic brick building, 25 by about 50 feet; lot 25x100.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Nos. 121, 123 and 125, between 6th and 7th avs.; No. 121, four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house in front, 25x46, with two-story and basement brick building in rear, 25x30 feet; lot 25x½ block. Nos. 123 and 125, two-story and basement brick stables on rear of lots, 24.6 and 25.6x30; lots 24.6 and 25.6x½ block.

WATER-STREET—No. 334, near Roosevelt-st., four-story and basement brick building covering lot; lot 20x86.6. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 426, between 9th and 10th avs., three-story and cellar brick building, 25 by about 40, store first floor: three-story and cellar brick building in rear 25 by about 20, lot 25x86.6 1-6 feet west side, and 83.6 5-6 feet east side.

EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 319, between 1st and 2d avs., three-story high-stoop and basement brick building, 20 by about 49; lot 20x98.9.

Terms at sale. Bills with full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TO CAPITALISTS—SCRANTON COAL MINES—PEREMPTORY SALE FOR CASH.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a most valuable coal deposit, adjoining the City of Scranton, represented by geologists and the workings on adjacent properties as containing an aggregate thickness of 84 feet of coal veins of the best quality of coals, or 100,000 tons per acre.

The area extends from the Lackawanna River to the middle of Crown-street, is rectangular 1,384 feet front by 3,800 to 4,000 feet in depth, and contains 125 acres, more or less.

Three upper veins, (one of which is being largely worked close to the line of this property at Crown-street,) estimated as containing 25,000 tons per acre, have been thoroughly tested. Parties under lease to take out 1,000,000 tons on the adjoining tract, have offered to lease this at 14 cents per ton.

It is believed the property contains 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of tons of coal, but the sale will be made assuming only an average of 25,000 tons per acre, or say 3,000,000 of tons on the aggregate to the purchaser, at a price per ton for this quantity.

A right to repurchase for coal purposes the surface of blocks Nos. 6 and 9, as shown by the map of the Town plot—say 400 by 1,264 feet, (including half the width of the street,) for $5,000, will be included in the sale. These two blocks contain eighty-eight lots, worth, at the selling price of those adjoining $600 to $800 each, or about $60,000.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad runs in front of block No. 6, along the whole extent of the property, and other Trunk roads near by.

Title perfect. Sale absolute.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON 3D-AV., 25TH, 110TH AND 128TH STS., in partition between the heirs of John Vanderpoel, deceased, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator:

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 112 East 25th-st., south side, 179.9 feet east of 4th-av.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of East 128th-st., 205 feet west of 2d-av.

THIRD-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-STREET—Five lots on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 110th-st., and five lots on south side of 110th-st., in the rear of the 3d-av. lots. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON ST. NICHOLAS AND 10TH AVS., NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD, AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE—Two lots, situate on the westerly side of St. Nicholas-av., commencing on the south-west corner of 141st-st.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE—Four lots, situate on the westerly side of St. Nicholas-av., commencing on the north-west corner 141st-st. 141st-st. is opened, and the assessments for opening St. Nicholas-av. are paid, and the avenue is now being graded.

TENTH-AVENUE—Two lots, situate on the westerly side of 10th-av., commencing on the north-west corner of 140th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE 3D-AV. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE—The two five-story brick stores and dwellings and lots situate on the westerly side of the 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., and known as Nos. 510 and 512 3d-av.

JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:

Nos. 426 and 430 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.

Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

Three lots of land north side 57th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

One lot of land south side 58th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 83d and 84th sts., near Boulevard.

Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.

Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK.

No. 409 East 57th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots No. 347 Bleecker-st., on the south-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 8 inches front, by about 42 feet 1 inch deep; No. 350 Bleecker-st., on the north-west corner of West 10th-st., 28 feet 11 inches on Bleecker-st., by 26 feet 6 inches deep, and No. 217 West 10th-st., adjoining the corner, 28 feet 1 inch by 28 feet 11 inches deep.

This property is very desirable for investment; is situated in an improving neighborhood, and one of the best locations for any business on the west side of the City. For maps or particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable four-story brick store, No. 18 West-st., between Morris-st. and Battery-place; dimensions of lot, 26.8x90; fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage. Map to be seen at office of auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

GROCERIES, &C.

GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY
TEXAS CANNED BEEF,
without bone or gristle, at one-third the cost of butcher's meat. Not an extract nor a preparation by chemicals, but the pure beef roasted in vacuo. Wholesale at No. 16 Cedar-st.

COAL.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1871.

THE SUPERIOR GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, mined and shipped by this Company, will be delivered alongside of steamers in this port, at $8 per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Orders received by
H. CONRAD, President,
No. 12 Trinity Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and good paying printing business, where a steady run of work is insured the year round, will dispose of his interest at a moderate figure; a practical printer, or a man of means, who wishes a good investment, would find it to his advantage to investigate this opportunity. Address B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS, FURS AND HATS half price; warranted less than half price. Muffs and odd Capes, Sable, Mink; all kinds Children's Hats; Opera Bonnets. Remember BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

READ.—ALL NEXT WEEK SELLING AT half price Bonnets and Hats; also, Hair Braids, Curls, Bargains Flowers, Feathers. Cut this out. Call at No. 773 Broadway, millinery opposite Stewart's.
Mme. A. BINNS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. A. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. OAKLEY,
JAMES A. FLEURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening—*Natural Evil.* All cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING sermon in the course on "Heroes of the Church," by the Pastor; Subject—*Justin, the Philosopher and Martyr.* Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9¾ A. M. During Lent, services on Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 5 P. M., and Wednesday at 8 P. M. On Wednesday evening a special course of sermons will be preached as follows: Ash Wednesday, Rev. Dr. FORBES; March 1, Rev. Dr. COOK; March 8, Rev. Dr. DIX; March 15, Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER; March 22, Rev. Dr. B. H. PADDOCK; March 29, Rev. Dr. SCHENCK; April 5, Rev. Dr. WESTON.

UNION REVIVAL MEETINGS.—A week of preaching and praying for the conversion of souls by the Fifty-third-street and the Fifty-first-street Baptist Churches, afternoons and evenings as follows: In the Fifty-first-street Church, between 9th and 10th avs. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY; in Fifty-third-street Church, near 7th-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. Services promptly at 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Christians rouse ye at the Master's call.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Regular services SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN, will preach a missionary sermon in the morning. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Revival meetings next week on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS. Preaching each night. All are invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Grand-st.,) New-York, JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.—SUNDAY preaching at 10½ and 7 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Rev. I. D. DRIVER, of Oregon, will preach in Willett-street Church every EVENING for about nine days, in special revival services, commencing SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., addresses will be delivered by Rev. WILLIAM LLOYD, of Rochester, (late of England,) on *Use and Abuse of Illustration in Teaching,* and by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, on *Working in Faith.* Philip Phillips will conduct the music.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION Hall.—Rev. JAMES D. WILSON will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M. Evening service commences 7 o'clock. Revival meetings next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Duane M. E. Church, (Hudson-st., near Spring,) Rev. A. McLEAN, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Free Methodist Church, (48th-st., near 9th-av.,) Rev. Dr. CURY, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

ASH WEDNESDAY SERVICES IN ST Ann's Free Church, 18th-st. near 5th-av., at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. During Lent, Wednesday Evening lectures on *Church History* by Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, and Friday Evening lectures on *The Prophets* by Rev. S. F. HOLMES.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. E. B. RUSSELL at 7½ P. M., at 4 P. M., Catechetical instruction.

NEXT THURSDAY, 23D INST., BEING the day of prayer for colleges and schools, a union prayer-meeting of the Baptist Churches will be held at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Pastors will please read this notice to their congregations on Sunday.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—Morning, *The Philosophy of Death.* Evening—*The Deluge in the light of Modern Science.*

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Salvation Restored.* Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are invited. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. D. O. FERRIS; and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject—*The Afflicted Patriarch.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

TO EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS of the Twenty-second Ward.—*Shall New-York be Shaken with Revival Power?* A sermon by Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, on TUESDAY at 3½ P. M., in the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP LITTLEJOHN will administer the Apostolic rite of Confirmation in the Floating Church of our Savior for Seamen, foot of Pike-st., East River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. Persons interested in seamen are invited to be present.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. HALL, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach. Seats free.

COOPER UNION SERVICES—REV. J. HYATT SMITH will speak to the people next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, of the Gaboon mission. Preaching in the evening by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder WM. STUART, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the soon coming of Christ, and setting up of His Kingdom. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The World to Come, Whereof We Speak*—Heb. ii., 5. Seats free, and Christians cordially invited.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sacramental service at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., RECtor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. HALL, OF BROOKLYN, will preach on behalf of "The Children's Fold," in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. FRED. EVANS WILL PREACH SUNDAY in the Central Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., when Baptism will be administered. He will also preach every evening next week.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL DEliver a lecture in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Trials of City Life.* Admission free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. A. H. CLAPP, D. D., WILL preach in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church on SABBATH, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; all are invited to attend. N. B.—Prayer-meeting after service in the afternoon.

THE BIBLE AND SCEPTICISM.—Dr. THOMPSON will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, on *Moses, His Life and Work, a Proof of Inspiration.* Service at 7½. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Halstead Praying Band will take charge of the services in this Church SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, at 3 P. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. F. E. M. BACHELOR will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited and will be provided with seats.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

PREACHING ON THE EARLY APPEARING of Christ, at Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the Fourteenth Lecture in the course to young people in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. McVICKAR will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COURSE OF LECTURES
TO BE DELIVERED IN
JANE-ST.
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
(Between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.)
FRIDAY, Feb. 24—Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON.
(Thirty-fourth-street Presbyterian Church.)
Subject—*Iron.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 28.—Rev. Dr. BURCHARD.
(Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church.)
Subject—*Rome as it Was, and as it Is.*
TUESDAY, MARCH 7.—Rev. G. D. MATHEWS.
(Jane-street U. P. Church.)
Subject—1588.
TUESDAY, March 14.—Rev. Dr. ORMISTON,
(Collegiate Church, 5th-av.)
Subject—*Notes of a Visit to my Boyhood's Home.*

Lectures commence each evening at 8 o'clock.
COURSE TICKETS, $1; SINGLE TICKETS, 50c.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.
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GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE, No. 130 Maiden-lane.
Rev. W. C. VAN METER Superintendent.

Sunday-school, 2 to 3 o'clock; singing and addresses, 3 to 4 o'clock; prayer-meeting, TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock; day school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Best time to visit the Mission is from 11 to 1 o'clock. Not open to visitors on Saturday.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON will preach at 10½ A. M.: *The Harvest Proclamation of Jesus;* at 7½, EVENING, on *Jehovah's Proclamation of Deliverance From Going Down to the Pit.* Baptisms at 7, EVENING. A prayer-meeting every MORNING from 8½ to 10. He will also preach at the union revival meetings in the Fifty-first-street Baptist Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY at 3½ and 7½ P. M.; in 53d-st. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, by Rev. ISAAC WESCOT.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION OF LONG ISLAND.—The anniversary services will be held at St. Ann's on the Heights, corner Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn, on the evening of QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, Feb. 19, 1871, at 7½ o'clock. The Bishop of the diocese will preside, Rev. BENJ H. PADDOCK, D. D., will read the annual report, and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., will preach the sermon. The reverend clergy and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

"A PROFESSION OF FAITH IN GOD—a Barrier to the Reception of Aid from the State." Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach on the above in the East Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. The public generally, and the patrons of the Baptist Ladies' Home Society particularly, are invited to hear. *Sanctification Realized* will be the theme at 3 P. M. He will also preach at 7½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sixth sermon on the *Commandments* at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

LAST OF SERIES OF SUNDAY MORNING discourses by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, Fifth Universalist Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av. Feb. 19.—*St. Paul, the Christian Preacher.* Services, 10½ A. M. All seats free.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, No. 210 West 42d-st.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 19; Rev. Dr. CARTER will preach in the EVENING.

REV. HUGH M'LEVEE, D. D., OF Cape Breton, will, D. V., preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in 34th-st., (Rev. Dr. THOMSON'S,) on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. R. MEREDITH; at 7 P. M., by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD ATWOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock, M.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Theodore H. Vetterlein and Bernhard T. Vetterlein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. ROYCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Royce, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871.
f4-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John R. Vernam, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGISMUND WARSHING, individually, and as members composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Warshing and Sigismund Warshing, individually, and as members composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871.
f4-law3wSa* CHAS. H. HYDE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON H. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of February, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Nelson H. Oakley, of the town of Rutherford Park, County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for three years and four months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in said Southern District of New-York, who was on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
PAUL F. FULLER,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 49 Wall-st., City of New-York, Room No 16. f11-law3wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HILLIARD & ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, David Phillips, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Hilliard & Adams Manufacturing Company of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of Welch, Holm & Clark, by Hon. S. Blatchford, Judge of said District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871.
DAVID PHILLIPS, Assignee,
No. 170 Fulton-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John R. Vernam, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1871.
HENRY R. CUMMINGS,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS KATZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of January, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias Katz, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
LEVI SAMUELS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
f4-law3wS* 44th-st. and 1st-av., City of New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Feb. 18	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 25	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 22
Australia	Sat., Mar. 4	Assyria	Wed., Mar. 1
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria	Wed., Mar. 8
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian	Wed., Mar. 15

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

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Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16
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INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...........March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........March 29, at 11 A. M.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, Grogan, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

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PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

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FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

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$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

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ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR KINGSTON, JAM.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will touch at this port on her next departure hence, 20th inst.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau). Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.............March 9

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FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Feb. 25
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine-st.,

offer for sale the Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—principal and interest payable in Gold, free of Government tax; interest, coupon or registered, payable in January and July, in New-York. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, and by a Mortgage on a LAND GRANT of

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES

of the best Lumber Lands of Michigan. These Lands are worth more than the amount of the bonds. The bonds are further secured by a guarantee of the principal and interest by the

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,

AND

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

The road extends northerly from Fort Wayne into Michigan. More than 200 miles are completed and in operation.

Large numbers of these bonds have been taken by careful investors, and the most rigid investigation is invited.

Price 92 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

---

8 Per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

$100,000.

JERSEY CITY 7S,

OPPOSITE NEW-YORK CITY.

FIVE YEARS TO RUN,

FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT.

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO., NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W, LONDON.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

Our house having remained in Paris during the siege, and communication being now reopened, we are prepared to issue drafts on Paris at sight or sixty days, payable in gold.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held

ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK, NO. 149 4TH-AV., PITTSBURG, Penn.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

FEB. 14, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.

H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND

THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't.
JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3,377,)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES, President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

Cash capital, $400,000; cash assets Feb. 1, 1871, $806,060.

A Dividend of (7) SEVEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of (50) FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1871. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

Fifty per cent of the scrip of 1864 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LITHOGRAPHING, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1871.

In pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Jan. 11, 1871, "providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent Office," sealed proposals will be received at this office until Feb. 25, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for furnishing illustrations and drawings for fifteen thousand plates of patents, annually, from June 30, 1869, to July 1, 1872; two hundred and fifty copies of each, more or less, as may be ordered by the Patent Office, (one hundred and fifty copies being the minimum number,) on sheets either 10x15 inches in size, or 7½x11, or 6x9.

Tenders are invited in behalf of all processes of transferring, lithographing, photo-lithographing, photo-plate printing, &c., &c., that the best and most economical process may be adopted.

The contractor to furnish paper for the plates, of such size, quality and weight, as is represented by samples to be furnished by this office.

Samples of the illustrations to be bid for under this advertisement may be seen and examined at this office at any time during its business hours.

The drawings and illustrations are to be made in the City of Washington, and the printing done in the City of Washington, or elsewhere, as the Joint Committee on Public Printing may direct, and each illustration is to be delivered, free of cost for transportation, at this office, within ten days after the order for the same is given to the contractor.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall enter into a contract, with securities of the same amount, approved in the same manner, for its faithful performance; and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder or bidders possess the skill and ability to accomplish the work in an acceptable manner, and also by specimens of the style in which it is proposed to execute it.

The said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Proposals will be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for Lithographing, &c.," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or to A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, March 21, 1871, for dredging for the United States in the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., fifty thousand cubic yards, more or less, of material consisting of blue clay, gravel and mud; the material must be carried about three-quarters of a mile to the place of deposit.

Bids will be received at so much per cubic yard, excavated and deposited; the United States reserving the right to reject all that may be deemed disadvantageous.

Charts can be seen, and forms and all information obtained at this office.

Work must be commenced with two dredges on or before April 20, 1871.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House, handsomely-furnished apartments, with board, private table if desired, at No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF LOUISA LYNCH, DECEASED,

$11,000 Third-avenue Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, $1,000 each.

$7,000 United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1888, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Long Dock Company of New-Jersey, 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1893, $1,000 each.

$12,000 St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds, 1897, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1898, $1,000 each.

$6,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company 7 per cent. consolidated 1st. mtge. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds, 1908, $1,000 each.

$6,000 Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company 7 per cent. mtge. Registered Bonds, 1879, $1,000 each.

$7,000 Sixth-avenue Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Registered Bonds, 1880, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company Sinking Fund 7 per cent. mtge. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each.

$5,000 State of New-York Bounty Loan Registered, 1877.

9 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co., $50 each.

140 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.

50 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.

25 shares North River Insurance Co., $25 each.

125 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co., $37 50 each.

100 shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, $100 each.

120 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, $50 each.

50 shares New-York Balance Dock Co., $109 each.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased:

Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—The four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.

Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—The six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.

No. 42 Fulton-st.—The store.

130th-st.—The three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 235 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.

The new and elegant Ohio-stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.

Maps and particulars at the office.

Also the following stocks belonging to same estate:

549 shares capital stock Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, par $100.

124 shares 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.

50 shares Great Western Life Insurance Company, par $50.

10 shares Harlem Bank Stock, par $100.

120 shares Pacific Bank Stock, par $50.

208 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock, par $25.

70 shares People's Bank Stock, par $25.

10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, par $100.

20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company, par $100.

157 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, par $25.

500 shares Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Company, par $100.

263 shares Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.

50 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company, par $25.

20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, par $25.

28 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, par $25.

Particulars at the office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
No. 82 5th-av.,
Corner 14th-st.

FIRST ANNUAL COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

Contributed by the following resident and American artists:

W. Holberton,
C. A. Fiske,
Henry Mosler,
B. Bishop,
A. H. Wyant,
Wm. M. Brown,
Julie H. Beers,
Winslow Homer,
Ernest Parton,
Julia Oakley,
J. L. Fitch,
E. Terry,
Jervis McEntee,
J. Pope,
H. W. Robbins,
Mrs. F. Johnson,
S. Colman,
H. P. Gray,
A. D. Shattuck,
A. Cary Smith,
Miss Wensler,
W. Thompson,
M. F. H. De Haas,
L. U. Wiles,
Gilbert Burling,
C. C. Griswold,
K. Van Elten,
Victor Nehlig,
L. C. Tiffany,
G. B. Butler,
A. F. Bellows,
E. W. Perry,
Wm. M. Brown,
Henry Mosler,
J. D. Smillie,
Louis Lang,
Clinton Ogilvie,
J. B. Bristol,
J. R. Brevoort,
J. Hope,
Frost Johnson,
Julie H. Beers,
W. F. De Haas,
Arthur Parton,
George H. Hall,
R. W. Hubbard,
James M. Hart,
A. F. Tait,
H. Fuechsel,
David Johnson,
W. M. Cary,
A. Bishop,
A. H. Clements,
R. H. Park.

To be distributed at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock.

Admission free, day and evening.

The pictures comprising this collection are exclusively the property of the artists represented, and will be sold for their account and benefit.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large collection of English Books, (recent importation,) comprising FINE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, VALUABLE WORKS OF TRAVEL, BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, ORIENTAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library. Catalogues ready.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS BANKING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION,

AT THE BANKING-HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., as above, a general assortment of first-class banking-room furniture, comprising counters, railings, desks, tables, chairs, partition, wardrobe, carpets, gas-fixtures, first-class burglar-proof safe, &c., &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

TWENTY LOTS AND ELEGANT house on Broadway, Bushwick-av. and Linden-st., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by J. COLE, auctioneer, No. 1,149 Broadway, twelve rooms with modern improvements. All the lots perfectly stocked with fruit trees, &c. Terms seventy-five per cent. on bond and mortgage.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 112 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.: HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rose-wood parlor, walnut bed-room and oak dining-room furniture, carpets, mirrors, crockery, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Fifty shares of "THE CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER COMPANY," said stock being pledged for a debt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.

n12-law6mSa* H. OOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870.

WILLIAM MARX,
n19-law6mSa* JONAS SONNEBORN

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.

ISAAC L. KIP,
n26-law6mS HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870.

d10-law6mS* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870.

MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 310 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870.

ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.
d24-law6mS*

A SPLENDID WHITE BEAR-SKIN robe for a sleigh, for sale cheap; sold on account of ill health of the owner. Inquire at No. 307 Lexington-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.

THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE, MONEY.

THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT, FEB. 18, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

On MONDAY, Feb. 20, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, Dance's elegant comedietta, A MORNING CALL, followed by Morton's comedy, (first time this season,) entitled WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21, HOME and BLUE DEVILS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, THE HEIR-AT-LAW.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24, MONEY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25, THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

In consequence of the disappointment to many on Tuesday, the 14th, by reason of the severe storm, due notice will be given of the repetition of Robertson's military drama, OURS.

In preparation, Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 18, MONEY.

Doors open at 1 P. M.; to begin at 1½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

IL TROVATORE.

Under the direction of..........Sig. ALBITES

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1871, for the benefit of THE SAMARITAN HOME.

Leonora	Miss NININGER
Azucena	Mme. GAZZANIGA
Manrico	Sig. LEONI
Count di Luna	Dr. VALENTINE

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.

CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor

Tickets, $2. Private boxes, (holding four,) $10. Tickets and boxes can be had at the Academy of Music and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1871.

GRAND MEMORIAL CONCERT in honor of the late CARL ANSCHUETZ, FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS WIDOW.

On which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their services:

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, the great Tragedienne.
Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano.
Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano.
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Mezzo-Soprano.
Mlle. ADELAIDA MANZOCCHI, Pianiste.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor. Mr. C. FRITSCH, Tenor.
Mr. ALVES, Tenor. Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Baritone.
Mr. JOS. WEINLICH, Basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. J. POZNANSKY, Violinist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. H. HARRY, by permission of Mr. J. Grau.
Messrs. CHAS. FRADEL & SCHREINER, Conductors.

Admission tickets..........$1

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Can be had at the box-office at Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Jordens & Martens', No. 932 Broadway.

The Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons.

The Silver Tongue Organ from the manufactory of Needham & Son.

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss MARIE KREBS' sixth Piano-forte Recital takes place SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1871, at 2 P. M., when she will be kindly assisted by Miss HENRIETTE BEEBE, the favorite Soprano. Signor A. RANDOLFI, the distinguished Baritone. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist. Mr. L. DACHAU.

Tickets, $1 50. Family tickets, (admitting three,) $3; to be had at the usual places.

FREE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS at the Somerville Gallery remains open day and evening until MONDAY, Feb. 20, when the auction sale will commence at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-'71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 12—19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—Two little girls will be received in the family of an American teacher, to be educated with her niece. They will be carefully instructed in English, French, German, music and drawing; location in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable references; terms moderate. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FOR SALE—A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DElightfully situated in Connecticut. Full particulars by calling on No. 126 East 27th-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, a competent teacher of French, to give three or four lessons a week. Address, giving terms, M. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A PRUSSIAN lady for German, French, and Music, and an English lady for French, Drawing, and Music. Call or address TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 737 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway,

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager.....................J. H. SELWYN

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
RICHELIEU
OF THE PERIOD.

G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

Every evening until further notice.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TENTH WEEK of SARATOGA and LAST NIGHTS.

The *Herald* says: "Crowded and fashionable audiences still demand more SARATOGA, and Mr. Daly is forced to postpone his other novelties." Characters by Miss Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, Bascomb, Matthison, Burnet and Beekman.

THIRTEENTH MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

Near 6th-av.

W. M. HOLLAND..............Lessee and Manager

Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday, KING LEAR.

EDGAR..........................Mr. BARTON HILL

(by kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia.)

SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR.

Miss EFFIE JOHNS.........as.........FANCHON

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

THIS EVENING AT 8 P. M., production of the favorite Burlesque of LUCRETIA BORGIA, preceded by the melodrama entitled NORAH CREINA.

MONDAY, FEB. 20, MONTE CRISTO.

GRAND CONCERT,

ASSOCIATION HALL,

23d-st., corner of 4th-av.,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 8 O'CLOCK.

The following distinguished artists will appear:

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Miss STERLING,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Mr. AL. LAURENCE,
Mr. JAS. M. WEHLI, Mr. WM. DRESSLER,
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.

THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,

Who will give choruses from the Messiah and Creation.

Tickets to all parts of the house, $1. For sale at the music-stores, and at the door on the evening.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 54 Union-square, (new No. 211 4th-av.)

The undersigned begs to announce that he has made arrangements to establish a branch Conservatory of Music at Lyric Hall, from next Monday, for the accommodation of pupils residing up-town. Applications will be received from next Monday, Feb. 20, 1871, between 10 and 12 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., every day, for instruction in all branches of music. He would specially call the attention of families residing in the immediate neighborhood to the advantages offered, viz.: thorough and artistic instruction by the most competent teachers at liberal terms—such terms that will compensate a good teacher, and not on the cheap principle. Mr. Julius Hess, the well-known musician, will have charge of the Musical Department, assisted by other well-known professors. In connection, the undersigned intends to establish a singing-school for young ladies and gentlemen for the cultivation of the voice and learning to read music at sight, under his personal instruction. For further particulars and terms apply as above.

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

APOLLO HALL.

Grand VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by the RIOARDE MUSICAL CLUB, at Apollo Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Branch of the Ladies' Christian Union.

Tickets, $1; for sale at the door.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Mr. TRENOR'S Afternoon and Evening Classes will give a Reception Dansante this SATURDAY, at 7 P. M. Former pupils and their friends can attend. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE BENEFIT.—Volunteer students of Mt. Washington Institute, (No. 40 Washington-square,) will give a dramatic and elocutionary entertainment for the benefit of the newsboys, on the EVENING of Feb. 23, at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M.; exercises begin at 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

FEB. 9, 1871.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST

TO THE

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

AIR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 20, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and with its connections, form the shortest all-rail route from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, and all points in the South-west.

Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passengers' trains at the rate of 23 miles per hour, making the trip from New-York to New-Orleans in 62 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New-York and New-Orleans, and no change south of Lynchburg.

Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.

Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached.

A dispatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.

Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.

For further information apply to

J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

CARNIVAL EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD

Issue excursion tickets, from New-York to Washington, D. C., and return, for $7 65 for the round trip, to those desirous of attending the carnival, to be held Feb. 20 and 21. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City; at principal stations, and at No. 944 Broadway, New-York.

F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $3,670,343 83.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SIXTH WEEK.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as KING JAMES V., THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.

MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.

THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

THE GREAT MAJILTONS, THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS, THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS, AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES APPEAR.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE in HUNTED DOWN.

MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TODAY, 2½. NIGHT AT 8.

THE UNRIVALED CORPS OF LEAPERS.

BAREBACK RIDING—Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND. MELVILLE AND INFANT SON.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED HORSES AND LILIPUTIAN PONIES.

THE CANINE COMEDIANS.

UNION LEAGUE HALL,

26th-st. and Madison-av.

WEHLI'S

PIANO-FORTE RECITAL,

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.

Admission, one dollar. No reserved seats.

Tickets for sale at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Albert Weber's, corner 5th-av. and West 16th-st.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ARMORY,

3d-av. and 6th-st.,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,

At 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the armory.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, popular concert, 3 o'clock. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, distinguished pupil of Signor Albites. Celebrated Quartet, Male Voices. Quintette, Mixed Voices. Magnificent programme. Door open at 2. Tickets, 50 cents. Schirmer's, Ditson's, Pond's, J. W. Pattison & Co., under the hall.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—Concerts every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M.; doors open at 3½. Dr. P. H. Van Der Weyde, organist of the First Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn, will play, and a quartet of men's voices, consisting of Messrs. Mezen, Rockwood, Baird and Camp, will sing several glees, &c., at the above concert today. Admission, 15 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL nights—Stadt Theatre.—TO-NIGHT Jane Eyre, The Orphan of Lowood, (Die Waise von Lowood,) Seebach, Jane Eyre; Venetta, Mrs. Reed. MONDAY and TUESDAY Die Grille (Fanchon the Cricket,) Seebach as Fanchon.

LECTURES.

THE LECTURES ON THE ORIGIN of Christianity, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati, will be opened with his historical picture of

JESUS OF NAZARETH.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, to be followed by *The Apostles*, WEDNESDAY EVENING next, and *Paul* SATURDAY following. Tickets, 50 cents each, or $1 for the three lectures, at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M., to begin at 8 P. M.

DR. O'LEARY LECTURES TO-NIGHT at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on the *Stomach and Liver, Digestion and Indigestion*, splendidly illustrated. Office at No. 46 Clinton-place, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st.

New classes are now forming. Send for a circular—the Dancers' Assistant, "revised edition," now ready; inclose 25c. for a copy.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. M. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 4 and 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as waitress; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, making salads, &c., in the best manner; or, will do chamber-work and waiting; best City testimonials. No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, about 30, a situation as cook, to assist in washing; understands all kinds of meats, game, and pastry; an excellent baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking, pastry, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of deserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 213 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; no objection to the country; the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 210 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A position as housekeeper, nurse or companion to an invalid lady; can take entire charge of any household affairs; satisfactory references. Address Miss C. G. H., No. 134 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; would do house-work in a family of three persons; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 422 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man and wife, to take charge of buildings or offices: the best City reference. Call or address No. 529 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress, a situation; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 333 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO WRITE business letters one or two hours per day for some dry goods, jewelry, book, carpet, or fancy store, taking part payment in goods; would also give private lessons in English and Mathematics. Address M. M. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A LADY, WRITING A GOOD HAND, DEsires a situation as copyist. Address WILLIAM MEIKLEHEM, Metropolitan Gas Company, Broadway and 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, a situation—the man as coachman, the wife as cook or laundress; first-class help; no incumbrance; City or country; first-class reference. Address for two days J. C., No. 560 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; is a good baker of bread; best City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; understands his business in all its branches; none but first-class place need apply; Englishman; married; one child, 12 years. Address, by March 1, JOSEPH NEWTON, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; has best City reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. W., No. 209 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by an Englishman; married, without incumbrance; understands his trade in every respect; good references given. Address J. V. S., West Farms, Westchester County.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR GROWING children, a middle-aged woman and a Protestant; she must thoroughly understand her duties, have satisfactory City references, and be willing to make herself useful. Address, in own handwriting, NURSE, Box No. 3,784 General Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY FOR AN OFFICE. Apply at No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 3, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

ALBANY.

Review of the First Half of the Session of This Year's Legislature.

The Virtue of Its Members Tested and Found Wanting—Several Important Bills, and What is to be Done With Them—The Question of Redistricting the State—The Cost of the Ring's Last Schemes—Charges Against Republicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 17, 1871.

The first half of the session of 1871, is over, and the Legislature takes a recess, today, until the 28th inst. It has not been a very eventful session thus far; in fact the universal complaint among members, correspondents and lobbyists is that it has been excessively dull. Various reasons are assigned for this; in the first place, until after the decision in the contested seat case of TWOMBLY *vs.* CAREY, the Democracy were not certain how they would stand in the Assembly, and were, therefore, unprepared to push their schemes of a party character. In the second place, it required time for the lobbyists and others interested in private jobs to take the measure of new members, of whom there are a large number in the present Assembly, and ascertain who were susceptible to their peculiar appliances and who were not. This last problem was satisfactorily solved yesterday in the passage of TWEED's Broadway Widening bill, and the job for supplying New-York City with "pure and wholesome water." It is settled now that there are twenty-two Republicans in the Lower House who are ready to sell themselves on measures that will bring money to their purses, even though it may have been "caucused" and declared to be a party question. As for the Democrats, they are all known to be in the market, and the purchase and sale of their votes is always regarded as a matter of course.

The character of the present Legislature, in a commercial point of view, being thus established, it is expected that the last half of the session will be more lively, and that lobbyists and jobbers, strikers and thieves, will reign supreme after the recess until the expiration of the hundred days. It ought to be a subject of congratulation with the citizens of New-York that the first test of the virtue of the present Legislature was applied by their eminent townsman, "Boss" TWEED, on the question of supplying their City with "pure and wholesome water." In after years, as they slake their thirst from the waters of TWEED's lakes, it is to be hoped they will find it none the less "pure and wholesome" because the original fountain from whence it flowed was the black and dirty pool of legislative bribery and corruption.

CONCERNING CERTAIN BILLS.

Those who have paid attention to legislative proceedings will recollect that early in the session several important bills were introduced, more or less of a partisan character, about which nothing has been heard since they were sent to their respective Committees. Among those was the bill introduced by Senator CREAMER for the repeal of the New-York City Registry law. No effort has been made to push this bill, and so far as known, it has not been considered in the Committee (Municipal Affairs) of which TWEED is Chairman. I am informed that there are two obstacles in the way of the passage of this bill, and the chances are it will not be heard of again this session. In the first place the Democracy are well aware that if they repeal the Registry law Congress will pass one even more stringent, which they cannot repeal, and, in the second place, all the honorable Democrats in the Senate know that it would be a gross breach of faith, and of an implied compact entered into with the Republican Senators, last Winter, when they were induced to vote for TWEED's charter, as a consideration for a stringent Election law that should stop frauds on the ballot in New-York City. This Election law was based on the Registry law, and the repeal of the latter would entirely emasculate the former. TWEED admits that there was a tacit agreement with the Republicans with regard to this bill, and he says he shall oppose its repeal unless they give their consent. TWEED prides himself on living up to his agreements and compacts of every nature and kind whatsoever, and it is this trait in his character, more than any thing else, that has given him his power and influence as a politician and a man. It may be assumed, therefore, that the bill to repeal the Registry law will not be very strongly urged this session.

Another important scheme introduced the fore part of the session was TWEED's bill to remove the City Tax Levy from the Legislature to the New-York Ring. This bill has also lain undisturbed in Committee since its introduction. A strong opposition to it soon developed itself among the Tammany politicians of the smaller class in New-York. They already feel restive under the aristocratic tyranny exercised over them by TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, and they object most decidedly to further increasing their power by placing in their hands the purse-strings of the City, and thus enabling them to reward their friends and punish their enemies by disbursing or withholding the public pap. Senator NORTON and Senator GENET are both said to be opposed to the bill, and with the dissent of either of them it will be impossible to pass it.

The bill introduced by Senator NORTON for establishing the Roman Catholic religion and forcing the children of drunken parents to go to the dogs, unless they can go the other way by a Catholic turnpike, seems to have been dropped indefinitely. It has not been moved in Committee of the Whole since it was up the first time and awakened such severe criticism, although it has been reached half a dozen times and would have been taken up if any one had called it. NORTON appears to have got sick of the position in which the priesthood placed him as the modern "defender of the faith," and is disposed to let the authors of that bill look after their own bantling in the future. He is too liberal a minded man to be a bigot, and cares too little about any religion to go into the business of proselytizing.

The Westchester annexation scheme, which took the form of an elaborate bill at the beginning of the session, has been killed by the unanimous adverse report of the Committee, and thus ends that job for this year.

The question of redistricting the State for Congressmen is one that agitates the Democratic mind here very seriously. The Democracy have got the idea that they could so redistrict the State as to gain for their party two or three districts that ought in the natural course of things to be represented by Republicans. They are anxiously waiting, therefore, for the official announcement of the census and the passage by Congress of the new Apportionment bill in order that they may go to work and gerrymander the Empire State to suit their party necessities. It is not likely, however, that Congress will hurry up their Apportionment bill merely to accommodate the New-York Legislature, and the chances are that the one hundred days will be up before anything in the way of redistricting the State can be done. Various schemes are proposed to get around the difficulty. Some want the Governor to call an extra session to carry out the partisan trick, but the Governor thinks that would be an unpopular move, and prefers not to take the responsibility. In order to relieve the Governor, I am informed that the plan now mooted, and which has the assent of all the New-York members, is for the Legislature to adjourn at the end of the hundred days or before until September, when Congress will have passed the Apportionment bill, and the State can be redistricted according to the latest Democratic pattern. It will not do to put it off till next session, as the Democracy have given up all hope or expectation of getting the Senate next Fall, and have but little hope of carrying the Assembly.

CARS TO STOP AT DRAW-BRIDGES.

Senator CAULDWELL introduced a bill today similar to the one passed by the Connecticut Legislature, after the great accident at Norwalk in May, 1853, requiring all railroad trains to come to a full stop before passing a draw-bridge. Had such a law been in force the New-Hamburg accident would not have occurred. The point of greatest danger from such accidents on the Hudson River Road, is at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, where the draw-bridge is more frequently open than at any other point.

CONFIRMATION OF CANAL AUDITOR.

The Senate today confirmed the Governor's nomination of G. E. DAYTON, of Oswego, as Canal Auditor, in place of Mr. BELL, whose term has expired. Mr. DAYTON is a physician by profession, and is said to be a capable man for the post, though not to be compared with his predecessor. The Democratic Party will be greatly relieved by the retirement of Mr. BELL, who has annoyed them very much by his exposures of their pretended "reforms" in the management of the canals.

CHANGING THE SENATORIAL SEATS.

The last business transacted by the Senate before adjournment today was to direct the Clerk to change the seats of Senators back to the old form of a single circle. TWEED wants things fixed so he can have every Senator under his eye at a glance, and tip him the wink as occasion may require.

S.

How the Water Supply and Broadway Widening Jobs Were Carried—Thirty-five Thousand Dollars Expended for Votes—A New Swindle—Creating Sinecure Positions for New-York Assemblymen—The Tax Levy Conspiracy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 17, 1871.

If the first half of the legislative session, which closed today, may be considered as indicating what the proceedings of the latter half of the one hundred days will be, the immediate and natural presumption is that the people of New-York City will be burdened with nearly as many choice Tammany "jobs" as last year's notorious session inflicted upon them. TWEED's Broadway Widening bill and his Water bill are good samples of what has already been done in the way of giving the Ring the power to make up for its expenses during the last election, and furnish them with a very large surplus besides. Among many of the Republican Assemblymen there was a strong feeling of indignation at the conduct of some of their colleagues, who sustained these measures by their votes. It was apparent that they could have defeated it if they had kept faith with the leading opponents of the two schemes, because at the time the vote on the passage of the swindling measures was taken there was not a sufficient number of Democrats present to have carrried them through against the united opposition of the Republicans.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AS BRIBES.

It was known that the bills were made party acts by the Democrats, and there was considerable desire to learn by what means the Ring had consummated their passage. The secret leaked out today—it is the old story of itching palms on one side and bribery on the other. The manipulations were conducted by two or three well-known lobbyists from New-York, who were supplied with thirty-five thousand dollars, as I am informed, in order to push the "jobs" through. The consciences of several of those who were expected to fight the bills, but who failed to do so, was soothed, I am also told, by the receipt of one thousand dollars each. One member, who remained with the minority, admitted to a friend that he had been approached with the offer of one thousand dollars if he would give his vote for the "jobs," which leaves no doubt that the triumph of the Ring was secured by bribes.

SINECURES FOR NEW-YORK MEMBERS.

During the excitement over the Water bill in the Assembly, on Thursday night, an act was hurriedly passed, which provides for the appointment of an extra clerk in each of the Police and Civil Courts of New-York, at a salary equal to that paid to the present chief clerks of those Courts. This is designed to provide certain New-York members with sinecure places worth three thousand dollars each, and to allay their grief in case the session does not prove to be a remunerative one. The act creates eighteen new positions altogether, with an aggregate expense to the City of fifty-four thousand dollars per annum.

INCREASING THE POWER OF RING OFFICIALS.

In the midst of the confusion which attended the adjournment to-day, Mr. CAMPBELL, a representative from New-York, introduced a bill which has the appearance of being intended to increase the political power of two prominent Tammany officials among the roughs and thieves. It confers on the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions the same powers which are now wielded by the Court of General Sessions, over which Recorder HACKETT and City Judge BEDFORD preside.

THE TAX LEVY AND OFFICESEEKERS.

The Tax Levy will probably excite considerable attention after the Legislature reassembles. It is not unlikely that the course which is to be pursued in regard to it will be determined by TWEED and SWEENY during the recess. Only a few days ago TWEED said to one of his discharged employes in the Department of Public Works, as the latter alleges, that he would be unable to reinstate him until after the Tax Levy had been affirmed. This fact may have some significance to numerous other applicants for office under the Ring.

C. M.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 17.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To encourage and protect endowments for public, charitable, literary and other purposes.

By Mr. CREAMER—To enable JOHN L. IRELAND to acquire title to a portion of South Fifth-avenue, New-York.

By Mr. MORGAN—Providing for a supply of water for Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. GENET—Incorporating Wild-avenue Railroad Company; for the construction and operating of a five track elevated railway around portions of the City of New-York, to be operated by steam or compressed air, and to widen West-street and lay out a river-side avenue 150 feet wide.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Making contribution toward the completion of the Washington National Monument; providing redress for words imputing unchastity to a woman; providing for the incorporation of trades-union societies of working men.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. Amending the charter of the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York. Incorporating the Granite Lake Company.

After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned until the 27th inst.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating Odd Fellows Hall in Watertown; authorizing the Surrogate of Queens County to adopt a new seal; incorporating Williamsburg Sharp-shooters Society; amending the act to permit the municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads; incorporating certain streets in Brooklyn; amending the charter of the Mutual Insurance Company; requiring Insurance Companies to make their policies more plain and legible; amending the charter of the New-York and Brooklyn Turnverein; authorizing the Empire Life Insurance Company to increase its capital stock; amending the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, New-York; amending the act extending the fire limits in the City of Brooklyn; amending the charter of the College of Pharmacy; incorporating the New-York Mutual Loan and Savings Society; amending the charter of the Utica Mechanics' Association; incorporating Toussaint l'Overture College, Poughkeepsie; authorizing the appointment of additional clerks in the District Courts, New-York; amending the charter of Rome.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

For a swing-bridge over Cayuga Inlet; for making new indexes of mortgages recorded in Queens County; incorporating the New-York State Loan and Trust Company; fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables in criminal cases; relative to the powers and duties of the Kings County Surrogates Court, amended so as to include Westchester County; authorizing Syracuse to raise money to purchase a steam fire-engine; to supply Binghamton with water. Relative to the Clerk of the City and County of New-York; to pay certain assessments on the property of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn; to widen the Coney Island plank road; incorporating the Ocean Hill Association, Brooklyn; incorporating the Anglo-American Loan and Trust Company; incorporating the Troy Commercial College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Relative to Courts of Special Sessions in New-York giving the same jurisdiction as possessed by Courts of General Sessions.

By Mr. COOK—Compelling the Greenpoint Ferry Company to run a boat at the foot of East Tenth-street, New-York, to Greenpoint-avenue, Brooklyn, every half hour after 12 P. M. and every ten minutes from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M.

By Mr. HUSTED—Amending the charter of Peekskill.

By Mr. HUSTED—Relating to granting diplomas to physicians.

By Mr. D. B. HILL—To abolish the contract system in State Prisons.

By Mr. P. BURNS—Providing for the testing of DAVIS' steam-propeller for canals.

By Mr. PAHUD—Authorizing the Black River and St. Lawrence Company Railroad to carry freight and passengers, and charge therefor.

By Mr. MONTANYE—Providing for the admission of wills as evidence in Courts of justice.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Incorporating the International Trust and Banking Company of New-York.

By Mr. WEED—Incorporating the Society of Oblate Fathers for missions among the poor of the State.

By Mr. JACOBS—Making railroad corporations liable, in damages, for injuries to passengers, except where the passengers are at fault.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Incorporating the Long Island City Savings Bank.

By Mr. BLACKALL—Fixing the fees of pilots of the port of New-York.

The House then adjourned until 7½ P. M., the 27th inst.

THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

A National Appeal to the Clergy and to Farmers—Extent of the Subscriptions.

The contributions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in France come in slowly, and the Committee feel the necessity for urgent appeals to the charitable of all classes. The store-ship *Supply* is now fitting out at the Navy-yard, and it is hoped that as soon as she is ready the amount of money will be largely augmented. At a meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, the following appeals to the clergy and farmers throughout the country were issued, and will be transmitted by telegraph to every city, town and village in the Union:

To the Clergy of the country:

It is proposed that a simultaneous collection be taken upon the second Sunday in March, in all the churches of the country for the relief of starving France. It is not sympathy with her cause, but sympathy with her distress that animates this appeal! Eight millions of people at least are suffering in Winter for the want of food, clothing and fuel! Neighboring nations—England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland—are making most generous efforts to relieve this distress. Will America allow distance to stifle the cry of famine in her ear? We know its existence and must hear it moan. As Christians, let us show ourselves prompt to recognize the claims of a common humanity, in this hunger-bitten, naked, houseless, homeless people. It is considered important that this collection should be a simultaneous one. Let all the churches on the second Sunday in March be engaged in one good work; a common prayer for mercy on the famine-stricken will go up to God, and a common feeling of sympathy, and a common act of helpfulness, will unite all the churches and thrill heaven and earth. We appeal to the pastors of churches to make this request from the merchants of New-York effectual by their personal zeal in the work. Contributions can be forwarded to CHARLES LANIER, Esq., No. 27 Pine-street, New-York.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman New-York Committee; CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer; ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1871.

The following address to the farmers was also issued:

To the Farmers of the Country:

One-third of France has been devastated by war, and not only its harvest, but its seed-wheat consumed. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce proposes to send out as many cargoes of seed-wheat to France, to be carefully distributed among the small farmers, as American farmers will supply. We will find vessels if you will find wheat. Three receiving-stores are open at No. 64 Pearl, No. 38 Water, Nos. 30 and 32 Moore streets, and arrangements have been made for storage, lighterage and loading free of charge. Cannot the noble farmers who have five or ten bushels of wheat to spare, get together and load a car from their own town, and send it to New-York? Free railroad transportation has already been offered us by some companies, and we will pay the freight on any amount over 100 bushels in any one consignment. The call is urgent; the time is short. To be useful this wheat must be in France by April 15. Let there be the utmost dispatch in your generous gifts of seed-wheat to starving France.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman New-York Committee; CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer; ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1871.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, the Treasurer, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions for the relief of the suffering population of France:

Previously acknowledged	$62,585 94	Hatch & Foote	$100 00
J. & W. Seligman	500 00	E. Wheeler & Co.	100 00
Mahlon, Sands & Co.	500 00	J. Gillet & Co.	100 00
J. Caswell & Co.	250 00	W. H. Fogg & Co	100 00
B. L. Cutting, Jr., & Co.	250 00	A. De Forrest Selleck	100 00
George Kemp	250 00	Benedict, Hall & Co.	100 00
J. D. Fish	100 00	Peter Marie	50 00
Cash	50 00	John Moulson	50 00
Cash, P. D.	50 00	P. Lorillard & Co.	500 00
Oakley, Mason & Co.	25 00	Total by Chamber of Commerce Committee	$67,137 94
"Little Boy"	1 00	By Produce Exchange Committee	15,045 00
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.	200 00	Grand Total—Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange Committees	$82,182 94
C. G. Francklyn	250 00		
Edwin Hoyt	250 00		
Busk & Jevons	250 00		
Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co.	250 00		
Geo. A. Clark & Bro.	200 00		
Fellowes & Co.	200 00		
Hone & Nicholas	25 00		
M. Cornell	1 00		

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

E. S. BALLIN, T. A. HOYT and TOWNSEND COX, the Committee of the Gold Exchange appointed to receive subscriptions for the starving French, acknowledge the following from the members of the Exchange:

E. S. Ballin	$300	Barney, Raymond & Co.	$50
C. Harvier	100	Schafer Bros.	50
Jameson, Smith & Cotting	100	E. O. & O. C. Read	50
Lanenburg & Bro.	100	Lockwood & Davenport	50
Gibson, Casenova & Co	100	R. L. Edwards	50
Henry Redmond	100	Parker Br. & Preston	50
Duff & Tienken	50	Whittemore & Co.	50
M. Vaissier	50	G. B. Watts	50
Osborne & Cammack	50	J. N. Potter	25
J. Walter Wood	50	H. S. Camblos	25
Kemeys & Cox	50	O. O'Brien	25
Geo. D. Arthur & Co.	50	Eames & Moore	25
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	50	Cushman & Hurlbut	25
U. Dessau	25	H. A. Heiser's Sons	25
G. C. Parks & Co.	25	N. S. Prentice	25
J. A. Macpherson	25	Martin & Runyon	25
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	25	C. Gumbernist	10
Randall & Wiernun	25	J. D. Mills	10
A. L. Seton & Co.	25	Noah Content	10
Harney & Searls	20	James Gant	10
Mitchell & Newbold	20	F. W. Jackson	10
J. H. Colquitt	10	R. C. Tilford	10
A. V. Richards	10	J. H. Cross	10
W. S. Doughty	10	Cash	6
S. D. Davis	10	Russel H. Hills	10
Z. C. Deas	10	J. Goldschmidt	15
		Total	$2,291

A purchase of 4,000 barrels fancy extra State flour was made on Thursday at $7 25 per barrel, for shipment to France. It was rumored that this purchase was made on account of a prominent New-York merchant, whose personal contribution to the French relief funds is said to have assumed this substantial form.

Police Trials.

There were few complaints, yesterday, against patrolmen to be investigated by Commissioner BARR, all of which were for the usual offenses of violations of the rules and neglect of duty, with the exception of that against ANDREW CLEARY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was charged by Roundsman THERON JONES with drinking liquor on post. The roundsman swore positively that he saw the officer rap at one door, but getting no answer, go to another, when a man came out gave him a glass, and the officer drinking the contents, gave it back. The roundsman then went up and asked what had been given the officer, to which the man replied, "Nothing." The glass was then demanded; the man said he had none, but finally produced it with a few drops of liquor remaining in it. The officer produced this man as a witness, and he swore positively that he had given the police man no liquor, but merely ran out in the street, hearing a noise, with a glass in his hand. The complainant was equally certain, and the case was referred to the Board, and at a subsequent meeting he was dismissed from the Department.

Clear Away the Snow or Take the Consequences.

The Chief of the Ordinance Bureau in the Mayor's office has issued the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

To the owner or occupant of these premises:

Your attention is called to the following extracts from the City Ordinances, which will be strictly enforced:

SECTION 15. The owner or occupant, or person having charge of each house or other building, or lot or lots of ground in the City of New-York, shall, within the first four hours after every fall of snow, or hail, or rain, which shall freeze on the sidewalks and in the gutters, cause the same to be removed entirely from off the sidewalks opposite such house, &c., under the penalty of $3 for every such neglect.

SEC. 18. The owners or occupants of all houses and lots in the City of New-York shall level the snow and ice in front of his or their premises, in such manner as will admit of the convenient passing of horses, sleighs and carriages, under the penalty of $1 for every neglect.

You are hereby notified, in accordance therewith, to remove the snow and ice from your sidewalk and gutter, and to level it in front of your premises.

G. D. CARDOZO,
Chief of Ordinance Bureau.

THOS. W. THORNE, Captain.

Reduction of Railroad Rates.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Trunk lines of railway, held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, it was determined to reduce the rates from New-York to the West.

The rates to Chicago were reduced from $1 80, $1 60, $1 30, 80 cents, 60 cents, to $1 50, $1 30, $1, 70 cents, 55 cents respectively. A number of articles imported into New-York, such as tin, earthenware in crates, &c., were put into the special class at fifty-five cents per cwt. All other western points will be made to correspond with the above tariff to Chicago. The reduced rates will take effect on and after Monday next.

THE BUSSING WILL CASE.

The Testimony on Both Sides All In—Interesting Evidence—Proofs of Filial Affection.

Another hearing in the Bussing will case took place before Hon. OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of Westchester County, yesterday, when the testimony on both sides was closed.

SAMUEL M. PURDY, for proponent, testified that on the 15th of May, 1865, he took an acknowledgement of the testator of his deed to JOHN BUSSING, Jr., of the homestead farm, and on the 31st of December, 1868, he took an acknowledgement of his deed of the same property to Mrs. ANN L. CASE; on each occasion witness saw the testator and conversed with him; witness drew up the assignments and mortgages, and they were signed by testator in presence of witness, before whom, as a magistrate, they were acknowledged; on all occasions, when witness saw Mr. BUSSING, the testator, he believed him to be competent to transact business or make a will.

CHAS. WIGHTON, of Moshula, testified to Mr. BUSSING's competency to make a will or transact business.

MICHAEL SKEHEN, MICHAEL REDMOND and WM. NOLAN, who had worked on the farm and boarded in the family, testified to JOHN BUSSING, Jr.'s, good behavior toward his father, while Dr. CRUMP, who attended Mr. BUSSING for a few weeks prior to his death, testified that he suffered from chronic muscular rheumatism.

JOHN BUSSING recalled by Judge ROBERTSON: The hole referred to was knocked in the wall not less than eight years ago; nothing was then said about the deed; it was on the occasion of asking for the deed; I went away for a few days shortly after I took charge of the place; the reason I did so was I had too much hard work and I got discouraged; in 1864 I asked my father to give me a deed of the place; With my father's consent, I entered into negotiations with Dr. PETERS for the sale of the homestead farm. In the meantime Mrs. RYER demanded of me to be paid $5,000 out of the proceeds. I told her she was unreasonable, and that she had better wait until I got the money. She then kept picking at my father and myself until my father said that he would not sell.

Cross-examined by Mr. VAN PELT—I asked my father to give me a deed of the homestead in 1864, but I don't know how soon after that it was prepared; when I struck the wall, I was displeased with my mother for using her influence in favor of my sisters; I thought that she was doing me great injustice; I was about six feet from my father at the time; I got a big price for my farm; my sisters got none of the proceeds, that I am aware of; my object in making the assignment to Mr. BRIGGS was that the assessors had put me down for $40,000; it was after I had made the sale to Mrs. CASE; I had received $90,000, and I was assessed at $40,000; I swore before the assessors that I did not possess $100 over and above my debts; I had made the assignment to my cousin, Mr. BRIGGS; I had the bonds and mortgages at the time; on the strength of those assignments I escaped taxation; I have never paid any taxes; a transfer of the bonds and mortgages was made from Mr. BRIGGS to my wife; I think I had some money in the savings banks in New-York, or National Trust Company; not over $1,000; I also had $1,500 in United States bonds; I earned about $10,000 on the farm; I realized in all about $12,000.

ELISAH RYER recalled by Mr. VAN PELT—I heard old Mrs. BUSSING testify in this case; I heard her say that JOHN had never used any profane or violent language to her; I heard JOHN call his mother a black-hearted b——; his father, mother and myself were present; that JOHN said to his mother within his father's hearing that he hoped pap would out-live her, and that hell would then have her; it was about the time they were arguing about the deed; I am sure it was in connection with the deed.

ELLEN A. RYER, recalled by Mr. VAN PELT—I remember Mr. PURDY bringing the deed for grandfather to sign; it was about six years ago; Mr. PURDY said, "I have a deed for you to sign;" grandfather said, "I don't wish to sign it—I can't do with my own as I want," and Mr. PURDY took the deed away unsigned; Mrs. BUSSING made a remark that she regretted that JOHN had not died, as he ill-treated her so; he was so rash and ugly to her; I was present when he struck my sister with a pair of tongs, and said he was sorry that he had not killed her.

The testimony was here closed on both sides.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN J. DIEHL, one of the oldest members of the New-York National Guard, died on Thursday after a brief illness. He was born in 1819 at Oberweiler, in the Palatinate, and had resided in this City since the year 1838. He served in the late war as Lieutenant-Colonel of an artillery regiment. His funeral will take place to-morrow from his late residence in Essex-street.

CHARLES GOODRICH, a cigar-maker, living at No. 228 Third-street, was found yesterday concealed behind a lot of goods in the store of S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., at No. 328 Broadway. One of the salesmen, EDWARD ROONEY, ordered the fellow out, and caused his arrest in the street, when he was found in possession of a piece of black silk, valued at $80. Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial.

Last evening PETER DEIGENHARDT, No. 416 West Thirty-ninth-street, assaulted his wife, when Officer JOLIE, of the Twentieth Precinct, was called in, and the infuriated husband attempted to stab him. The officer then called in Officer STANTON, and DEIGENHARDT making a deadly assault upon him, STANTON struck him with his club, breaking his left leg below the knee. He was then arrested and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, District-Attorney DAVIES commenced a suit against the National Exchange Bank to recover $11,000 for not making proper returns of their dividends during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

The German Republican Central Committee, last evening, Mr. SIGISIMUND KAUFMAN presiding, completed its organization for the ensuing year by the adoption of a new constitution, and the formation of an Executive Committee.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall this evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "The Last Glacial Epoch in America." Lecturer, W. D. GUNNING, Esq.

At the last weekly meeting of the New-York County Women's Association, a resolution was adopted in which the women pledged themselves to make application to be registered one week before the next election.

BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out about 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the house of JAS. GILL, at No. 202 Raymond-street, and before being extinguished, damaged the property to the amount of $250. Fully insured.

The Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn have determined to purchase the Pierrepont Baptist Church, with the adjoining lot of ground, at a cost of $75,000. Instead of the church now standing they propose to erect a free temple, similar to the Tremont in Boston, capable of holding 4,000 people. To complete the undertaking $150,000 will be required.

Judge NELSON, in the City Court, yesterday granted a decree of divorce *a mensa et thoro* in the case of EMMA DAVIS *vs.* WILLIAM DAVIS. The marriage took place in New-York in 1852. She urged ill treatment and lack of support. The Court granted her an alimony of $15 per week.

Mr. ANDREW BAIRD, a veteran of the late war, and father of Col. A. D. BAIRD, of the famous Seventy-ninth Highlanders, died at his residence in Williamsburg, on Thursday. His funeral will take place from the residence of Col. BAIRD, No. 67 Keap-street, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon.

Action was brought in the City Court, yesterday, by HENRY TUCKER against the South-side Railroad Company, to recover $5,000 for the loss of his child, which was killed in November last by one of the defendant's cars on South Eighth-street.

Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., of this city, is to preach in the New-England Church, Williamsburg, on Sunday forenoon, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. JOHN HENRY BRODT.

A new steamer will be launched this morning from the yard of LAWRENCE & FOULKE, foot of North Fifth-street, Williamsburg. The stranger is to be baptised *Morrisania*.

The residence of Mr. STEPHEN DENTON, No. 267 Warren-street, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and robbed of $150 worth of clothing.

LONG ISLAND.

BOMAUJEE BYRAUJEE COLAH, the insane Bombay gentleman, whose affair in connection with the proprietors of the Hoffman House created so much stir last year, was removed this week from the Fishkill Insane Asylum to the establishment of Dr. BARSTOW, Flushing. Major CONSTABLE, of *Harper's Weekly*, who was appointed guardian by the Supreme Court, on account of his acquaintance with the family and friends of the insane gentleman, conducted the removal, assisted by two officers of the Court. On the arrival of BOMAUJEE BYRAUJEE COLAH in this country he had with him $100,000 in gold. All this has been secured by Mr. CONSTABLE, and is now in possession of the Court, properly invested for his benefit.

The relatives of WM. CONWAY, recently killed on the Long Island Railroad, have sued that Company for $20,000. Mr. CONWAY was killed while trying to cross a bridge in advance of a railway train, while trespassing by walking on the track. The Coroner's jury found that he came to his death by his own negligence, and exonerated the Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, in Jersey City, yesterday, the trial of BENJAMIN W. KING on a charge of perjury committed in Hoboken in the matter of the ownership of 2,000 acres of land, was continued. After testimony had been given with reference to the Chancery suit and the filing and serving of certain documents, ELISHA RUCHMAN, complainant, was placed on the stand and swore to the statements made in the complaint.

Two young women appeared before Justice WHITNEY, of Hoboken, yesterday, and complained that they represented about fifty young women employed in a laundry in Weehawken kept by a man named STOBEL. Till within a few days he paid them two and a half cents "apiece" for washing, deducting from their weekly wages for board and lodging furnished on the premises. On Tuesday he cut down the prices, saying that the times were dull. After an unsuccessful remonstrance forty of the girls struck and demanded their wages, which STOBEL refused, bitterly remarking, as alleged, that he would starve and freeze them into submission, which he proceeded to practice by allowing neither fuel nor food. The Justice said he would think the matter over.

An explosion occurred in BRAY & RICE's iron-foundry at Elizabethport, near the coal docks, on Thursday evening, caused by a quantity of molten metal coming in contact with a pool of snow-water, which had been carelessly allowed to gather beneath, thereby causing an excessive generation of steam. The force of the explosion was such as to shake the entire building from foundation to roof, and break all the windows. Part of the cupola which is lined with brick, and composed of iron, was raised several inches from its bed, and many valuable patterns were thrown from the shelves by the concussion and broken. Although several of the men employed were stunned by the shock no one was hurt. The damage done the building will amount to about $400.

The good effect anticipated from a resumption of work in the coal mines will, it is feared, be delayed by a combination among the larger companies, who control a capital of $200,000,000, and most of the coal-carrying roads. In order to thwart the lesser companies, who have acceded to the men's demands, the more powerful corporations have raised the freights so that it costs $7 28 a ton for freight alone to Paterson, which prevents the people from being able to purchase coal under $12 or $13 a ton. The people of Paterson, accordingly, are apprehensive of a coal panic, the largest stock on hand of any coal-dealer being 100 tons.

According to the annual report of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, just submitted to the Legislature, the capital stock is $15,000,000; old mortgage bonds, $394,000; mortgage bonds of 1890, $2,897,000; accounts payable, $1,568,043 35; total, $19,789,043 35. The receipts for last year were $4,393,514 12, derived from the following sources: Passengers, $1,118,147 20; merchandise, $1,172,870 63; coal, $1,954,550 56; mail, express, rents, &c., $147,945 73. The quantity of coal carried during the year was 2,754,713 tons.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of Elizabeth, on Thursday evening, it was resolved to place a placard on the door of every dwelling containing any person with small-pox, and that all persons residing where the disease exists are recommended to be vaccinated where it has not been done within seven years.

An old man, aged sixty years, named WM. H. FORCE, has been missing from his home in Flemington, Hunterdon County, since October of last year.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Lieut. Charles J. Sperry, Masters W. H. Beehler and Benj. S. Richards, Boatswain Joseph McDonald, and Carpenter R. G. Thomas, have been ordered to the *Supply*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson to the *Worcester*. Lieut.-Commander A. G. Kellogg has been detached from the Naval Academy, and Master Richard Rush from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Supply*. The order of Surgeon Hoehling to the *Worcester* is revoked.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The market for American Securities opened and closed firm with a period of easiness about the middle of the day. Stocks opened steady and closed firm after a dull spell. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92	92
Consols for account	92	92	92 @92¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	91¼	91¼	91¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	89¾	89¾
United States 10-40s	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	109¾	109¾	109¾
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾	18¾
Atlantic & Gt. West. Shares	29	29	29¾

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17.—United States Five-twenties opened 95¾ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Spirits PETROLEUM, 17d. TALLOW, 44s. 3d. SPERM-OIL firmer. CLOVER-SEED, 56s.@57s. Calcutta LINSEED easier, 61s.@61s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—COTTON opened a shade firmer and closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7½d., and Middling Orleans at 7¾d.@7⅞d.; sales on ship named at Savannah or Charleston, at 7¼d. for Middling Uplands. Sales of Cotton were made yesterday on ship named loading in New-Orleans, at 7¾d. for Middling Uplands; also, sales on ship, named at Charleston or Savannah, at 7¾d. March or April delivery, in Liverpool. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for export, and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 750,000 bales, of which 400,000 are American. The total imports of the week were 195,000 bales, of which 161,000 bales were American; actual export, 8,000 bales. Cotton at sea, 409,000 bales, of which 295,000 bales are American. The market for Goods and Yarns at Manchester is quiet. BREADSTUFFS—The quotations at 2 P. M., were: WHEAT—New Spring Red, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 6d.@11s.; Red Winter, 11s. 2d.@11s. 3d. Receipts for the past three days, 5,000 quarters, including 2,500 quarters American. OATS, 3s. 3d. CORN—New mixed, 35s. PROVISIONS—Pork easier at 101s. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 37s.@37s. 6d.; LINSEED-CAKES, £10 12s.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Brig *Gales Loring*, from Mobile Jan. 4, with 901 bales of Cotton; bark *Clementina*, from Savannah Jan. 17, with 952 bales; ship *May Queen*, from New-Orleans Jan. 18, with 3,260 bales; ship *Augusta*, from New-Orleans Jan. 4, with 3,716 bales; total, 8,829 bales.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—EXCHANGE on London, 16@16¼ premium; on United States, in currency, 60 days, 6@6½ discount; short sight, 3¾@4¼ discount; in gold, 60 days, 4¼ premium; short sight, 6@6¼ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 at $1 22¼@$1 22½, cash; $1 23¼@$1 23¾ seller March; in afternoon, market dull at $1 22@$1 22¼, cash, and seller March. CORN quiet at 50c.@50¼c.; in afternoon dull. OATS dull and lower at 48c. RYE firmer at 92c. BARLEY lower and nominal at 76c. HIGHWINES quiet at 86½c. Mess PORK easier; closed at $21 75, cash; $21 87½@$22 seller March. LARD quiet at 12¼c.@12½c., cash. MEATS a trifle easier. Dressed HOGS dull at $8 40. Live HOGS dull at $7@$7 90. CATTLE quiet at $4 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT declining and in fair demand; Red, $1 37@$1 38. CORN declining in fair demand; sales at 57c.@58c. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and weak; asking $22 25; offer $22 75 at close. LARD firm and in fair demand; Steam, 12½c.; Kettle, 12¾c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; sales, Shoulders, 8c.; Sides held at 10½c.@11c. BACON dull; asking 9½c. for Shoulders, 11¾c. for Clear Rib, 12c. for Clear Sides; no sales. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales, 226 hhds. WHISKY steady and in moderate demand at 87c. EXCHANGE par.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—CLOVER-SEED—Sales 50 bags Recleaned, from second hands, at 12½c. ⅌ lb. TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED unchanged. FLOUR less active and weak; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; North-western Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $7 25@$7 75. WHEAT unchanged; Red, $1 55@$1 60 for Indiana and Ohio; $1 42@$1 45 for Pennsylvania; Amber, $1 61@$1 65 for Indiana. RYE steady and unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS moderately active; State and Western, 60c.@62c. WHISKY dull; Western Iron, 93c.@94c.; Pennsylvania Wood, 92c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 10,863 bales; gross, 11,159 bales; exports to Amsterdam, 1,470 bales; to Vera Cruz, 347 bales; coastwise, 1,510 bales; sales, 11,800 bales; stock, 289,605 bales; net receipts of the week, 55,754 bales; gross, 57,787 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,063 bales; to Bremen, 4,279 bales; to Amsterdam, 3,438 bales; to Barcelona, 4,744 bales; to Genoa, 2,769 bales; to Revel, 1,387 bales; to Malaga, 520 bales; to Vera Cruz, 779 bales; coastwise, 107 bales; sales of the week, 55,700 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 210 bales; gross receipts, 348 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,100 bales; coastwise, 1,495 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 81,671 bales; net receipts of the week, 16,548 bales; gross, 16,686 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,958 bales; to the Continent, 454 bales; coastwise, 5,803 bales; sales of the week, 6,800 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—COTTON dull and unchanged; sales at 14c.; receipts, 3,805 bales; shipments, 4,670 bales; receipts of the week, 17,024 bales; shipments, 10,420 bales. FLOUR firm at $6@$8 25. CORN firm and scarce; sales at 74c.@75c. OATS dull and nominal at 68c. LARD quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal at $23 50@$24. BACON dull and unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross receipts, 1,052 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,716 bales; coastwise, 1,252 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 34,429 bales. Net receipts of the week, 7,625 bales; gross receipts, 7,670 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,005 bales; to the Continent, 2,027 bales; coastwise, 4,473 bales; sales of the week, 4,800 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 115 bales; gross receipts, 501 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 965 bales; stock, 14,089 bales; net receipts of the week, 340 bales; gross receipts of the week, 2,945 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,695 bales; to the Continent, 340 bales; sales of the week, 2,675 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—STOCKS unsettled; Original Hidden Treasure, $3 25; Imperial, $4; Belcher, $13 25; Gould & Curry, $53 50; Daney, $5; Overman, $6; Ida Elmore, $10; Golden Chariot, $73; Yellow Jacket, $40; Meadow Valley, $26; Savage, $38 50; Chollar, $71; Ophir, $5 25; Eureka Consolidated, $13 12½. Weather warm and favorable for crops.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged; sales 226 hhds. BAGGING quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling held at 13¾c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN quiet. CORN—Shelled, 65c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK held at $22 50. LARD, 12½c.@14½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; plain, 15c.; all packed. WHISKY, 87c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,465 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,385 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 103,214 bales. Net receipts of the week, 22,460 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,091 bales; to the Continent, 6,664 bales; coastwise, 7,718 bales; sales of the week, 11,000 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 35 bales; gross, 865 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 50 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 820 bales; gross, 11,420 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 50 bales; sales of the week, 2,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 17.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,546 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,858 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,157 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,290 bales; coastwise, 14,080 bales; sales of the week, 1,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 17.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 354 bales; stock, 3,974 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,913 bales; exports, coastwise, 480 bales; sales of the week, 425 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 47¼c. RESIN firm; Strained, $2. Crude TURPENTINE, TAR and COTTON unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 17.—COTTON quiet at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Middling; sales, 570 bales; receipts, 460 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	Feb. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Italy	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1:20 P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 17—*In steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. S. H. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. W. F. Smith, Mrs. T. Irwin and son, Miss Quinn, W. Quin, D. A. Teller, P. McLanney, J. Cohen, A. Rowantzaff, B. F. Leeds, H. Forde, Madame L. G. Feillet, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Talbot, J. McGill.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, for Havana and Mexico.—George C. Freeborn, Arthur L. Trumbull, Modisto Valdes, Alfredo Vera, Bernard Henig, Mrs. Louisa Hedar, Mrs. S. Formann and child, Hiram H. Havens, Mrs. Elizabeth McNaney and 3 children, Ramon Rivero, F. Littlejohn, A. Rodriga y Martines, Alberto Cortes, Juan Batista Salles, A. DeGroot, Juan Martinez and wife, F. Filippi, Enocenea Caranova.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 17—*In steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. Webb and child, Mr. and Mrs. George Webb and child, Mr. Allcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Palmer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Martineau, Prof. C. A. Young, Mrs. Gouldson, Miss Morris, Mr. Bates, H. R. Williams, C. E. Cochrane, Mr. Schwabocker, D. C. Chapman, Henry Fritz, E. W. Blinn, Frank Birch, Miss Lyman, Miss Grey, S. Lemasberg, John E. Tinne, Thos. H. Babington, Howard Gilliat, Chas. R. Jackson, R. L. Burgess, Mr. Wallack, C. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Coston, Samuel Hollay, A. C. Honore, F. Medina, John Joxnson, Mr. and Mrs. James Bensford, G. F. Bassett, Geo. Powers, E. C. Atkins, H. C. Howells, James Morrison, Francis Smith, Charles Bodmann, Fred. Brewerton, Arnold Frankfeld, Robert Ferguson, J. Leduc, A. Deschamps, Robert Reemington, William C. Henry, Dr. Webb and lady, M. J. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Margasen and child, Prof. Eastman and lady, S. A. Crowell, H. S. Robertson, F. A. Haserick, E. T. Sawyer, B. Hohl, Capt. Kerr, James G. Johnson, Robert Farmer, L. Koch, Capt. Molyneaux, Frank Vail.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:51 | Sun sets......5:39 | Moon rises..6:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:11 | Gov. Island.8:00 | Hell Gate....9:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre.

Ships Yosemite, Mack, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Lyttleton, (Br.,) Taylor, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., Isaac Taylor.

Barks Noah, (Norw.,) Neilson, Odessa, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Atlantic, Dickenson, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Hudson, Vaughan, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Carl, (Swed.,) Forst, Singapore, for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; George W. Chase, Brown, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs Wapella, Penny, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; John, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; D. B. Webb, Gross, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; L. N. Lowell, McLane, Fall River, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Naval Brigade, (of London,) Knight, Manila Sept. 20, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 2, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 17, St. Helena Jan. 2, and crossed the equator Jan. 16, in lon. 27; had fine weather to the coast, since strong variable winds.

Bark Morro Castle, Jewett, Shanghai Nov. 2, with teas to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 21, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 2, and crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 32 30; experienced heavy weather in the China Sea; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Megunticook, Hemmingway, New-Orleans Jan. 28, with sugar and molasses to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Guptil, Zaza, Cuba, 18 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 2 ds. with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Left in port bark Union for New-York, 10 ds.; schr. Georgia, for do., 8 ds.; schr. Mary C. Hammond, from Portland, just arr.

Brig. Cleo, (of Halifax,) Corbett, Matanzas 18 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 4 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to G. F. Peniston. Had variable winds to the Breakwater, since strong N. winds.

Brig Two Brothers, (of Gibraltar,) Weaver, Messina 90 ds., via Gibraltar 45 ds., with brimstone and rags to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Middleton & Co. Has been 22 ds. N. of the lat. of Bermuda, with strong variable gales.

Brig Americus, Robinson, Messina 53 ds., with fruit to P. Balen—vessel to Jas. Henry. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 12; had fine weather up to Absecom; has been 4 ds. N. of that point, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Marks, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales. Left in port, bark Matine, brig Thomas Turrell, schrs. Annie Bell and Lizzie Cochran.

Brig Camille, (of Nassau,) Strout, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Danford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales. Left in port, brigs Maurice, (of Bangor,) to sail 7th, and Lizzie Troop, to sail 10th, both for New-York.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newcomb, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to P. J. Nevius & Son. Had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; has been 8 ds. N. of that point with strong N. gales.

Schr. J. Ricardo Jova, (of Philadelphia,) Little, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to J. M. Cebellos—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. F. St. Clair Edwards, (of Somerville, N. J.,) Milton, St. Martins, W. I., 19 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Cora Nash, Coffin, St. Mary's, Ga., 13 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Amos Edwards, Somers, Galveston Jan. 17, with hides, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Savannah 13 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Gold Hunter, Secord, of and 18 ds. from St. John, N. B., with 135,187 feet deals to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Ida Bella, Fisher, Georgetown, S. C., 13 ds., with naval stores, &c., to master.

Schr. Queen of the South, Corson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. to Gardner, Conner & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Had rough weather.

Schr. S. F. Baker, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 13 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbot. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Ella Frances, Bulger, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Admiral, Steelman, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to M. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to N. H. Brigham. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; since then heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Nellie Scott, Milan, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. M. P. Smith, Grace, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. E. P. Phillips, Gardner, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to master.

Schr. James Jones, Raynor, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ocean Traveler, Allen, Baltimore 8 ds., with corn to Lane & Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Lizzie Hickman, Lane, Virginia.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Norfolk.

Schr. Old Chad, McClintock, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Rice, Rice, Fall River.

Schr. Montezuma, Path, New-London.

Schr. A. E. Moore, Phillips, Delaware.

Schr. M. A. Ivins, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Isaac Keene, Ritchie, Norfolk.

Schr. T. R. Williams, Doane, Virginia.

Schr. T. G. Benton, Price, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Fanita, for Wilmington, N. C.

Miscellaneous.

Ship General Butler, (of Bath,) Chase, from Callao, which arr. 16th and anchored on the Bar, came up today, (17th,) and reports passed Cape Horn Nov. 27; had fine weather off the Cape; crossed the equator Jan. 8, in lon. 32 25 W.; had strong N. and N. E. winds S. of equator; Dec. 17, lat. 29 20 S., lon. 33 10 W., signalized ship Annie Pizarro, (Ital.,) formerly Martin Luther, of Searsport, from Callao, for Genoa.

Ship Missouri, Bradburn, from Glasgow and Queenstown, which arr. 16th, and anchored on the Bar, came up today, (17th,) and reports came the southern passage, and had light winds up to Hatteras; has been 10 ds. N. of that point, with strong N. winds and calms.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Calabria, for New-York.

The British schr. Etta, from Boston, for San Domingo City, put into Provincetown on the 16th inst., with loss of foremast. She will repair and proceed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—Arr. steamers James Adger, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore; schrs. J. Clark, from Baltimore; James Vandrel, from Norfolk. Sld. bark Hawk Eye, for St. Helena, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17.—Passed out, ships Annapolis, for Liverpool; David Stewart, for Montevideo; bark Gussie Trueman, for Aspinwall; brigs Alice Abbott, for Halifax; Samuel Welsh, for Demerara; schrs. Bowdon, for Porto Rico; E. J. Palmer, for a port in Spain; D. F. Keeling, for St. Johns, P. R.

Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Italia, from Ponce; Chesapeake, from Demerara; bark Clifton, from Rio, Dill Danes and Mindora; brig John Walters, schr. Shiloh, from Matanzas; Lochiel, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 17.—Arr. brig Olinda, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Schr. Maggie D. Marston, from Matanzas.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Arr. bark Carleton, from New-York.

Cld. schrs. Mary D. Haskell, David Faust, for St. Mary's; bark Abnegacion, for Liverpool; ship Golden Rule, for Amsterdam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Arr. ship George Green, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Cld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Dec. 5, by bark Morro Castle, in lat. 14 25 S., lon. 87 22 E., spoke ship Rattler, from Manila, for New-York, 23 ds. out; Jan. 2, off the Cape of Good Hope, exchanged signals with bark Olive Mount, from Muscat, for Boston, 49 ds. out.

Jan. 17, by bark Naval Brigade, in lat. 1 38 N., lon. 31 01 W., spoke ship Coringa, from Boston, for Calcutta, 31 ds. out.

Dec. 31, by ship General Butler, in lat. 16 S., lon. 30 25 W., spoke ship Alexander, (Br.,) from London, for Calcutta, 35 ds. out; Jan. 1, lat. 12 40 S., lon. 31 30 W., signalized bark Galloway, (Br.,) from London, for Algoa Bay; same time bark Vicuna, (Br.,) from Swansea, for ———; 3d, lat. 10 40 S., lon. 31 40 W., signalized ship Strathmarn, (Br.,) from London, for Sidney; 5th, lat. 6 26 S., lon. 32 W., signalized Albino, (Br.,) from Montevideo, for Matanzas.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Anchor line steamer Europa, from New-York Feb. 4, touched at Moville, today, en route to Glasgow.

The Anchor line steamer India, Capt. Munroe, from New-York Feb. 2, also touched at Moville, today, en route to Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Arr. steamer Corinna, from Savannah Jan. 29, with 2,326 bales of cotton.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Arr. ship Jessore, from New-York.

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MEN OF MARK.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, (now ready,) contains Noah Webster; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage; the late Gen. Prim; the new King of Spain, with portraits, characters and biographies. Also, Japan, its present condition; Punishing Criminals; The Servant Question; Choice of Pursuits, or, What Can I do best? The Food Supply of Europe and America; Brain Waves—a new Theory. Thirty cents, or $3 a year; six months on trial, $1. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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